

# THE Hongkong Weekly Press

AND

## China Overland Trade Report.

Vol. LI.]

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### BIRTHS.

On the 22nd May, 1900, at Madrid, the wife of HILARION G. DEL CASTILLO, ex Spanish Consul at Nagasaki, of a daughter. Japan papers please copy.

At No. 1, Albany Road, on the 26th May, the wife of Capt. HODGINS, of twin sons (prematurely).

On the 31st May, 1900, at 22, Morrison Hill Road, Hongkong, the wife of PHILIP S. PRIMEOSE, Master Government Vessel *Hercules*, of a son.

### DEATH.

At his own Villa in Rossetti Road, No. 658, at Trieste, on the 23rd April, 1900, CARLO ZANELLA, the late Agent of the Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co. in Hongkong. R.I.P.

### ARRIVALS OF MAILS.

The German mail of the 18th April arrived, per N. D. L. steamer *Oldenburg*, on the 29th May (41 days); and the Canadian mail of the 8th May arrived, per C. P. R. steamer *Empress of China*, on the 30th May (22 days).

### EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

Disturbances in opposition to the electric tramway in Seoul have again broken out, this time in consequence of a man having been killed by a car. The rioters attempted to destroy the tramway station on the night of the 17th ult.

The Shanghai mandarins are said to have received despatches from the South to the effect that the Siamese Government is considering a measure for the taxing of Chinese in that kingdom at the rate of \$8.00 per head per annum. This, it is estimated, will bring an additional revenue to the Siamese Government of something like \$240,000 a year.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date 23th May:—It is said in mandarin circles that H.E. Li Hung-chang has received a telegram from the Tsungli Yamen confirming his appointment as Viceroy of Kwang Tung and Kwangsi, and that the late Viceroy Tan Chung Lin is appointed president of the Board of Rites at Peking.

The people of Kao-mi district, Shantung, creating such continual trouble in consequence of the German railway line, that General Yuan has consulted with the German authorities in order to divert the line some 80 li from the district.

A Korean telegram received by the *Jiji* states that the French Minister has demanded from the Korean Government the concession of a mine. The same message reports that Mr. Jordan, British Minister at Seoul, who was a few days ago relieved by the new Minister, Mr. Gubbins, left there on the 17th ult. for Vladivostok on his way home by the overland route.

A Peking telegram of the 18th ult. announced the arrival of three United States gunboats at Taku, in connection with the rioting near Peking. The telegram continues:—"The number of native Christians killed is put at 72. The Foreign Ministers are of opinion that the protection of their Legations is necessary in view of the crisis. The Powers will not, however, take concerted action."

The Grand Review of troops of the Kiangsu province has been postponed till the middle of June next, instead of on the 2nd as previously intended. Governor Lu, knowing that a good number of outlaws, probably Boxers, have recently come from some other places to the vicinity of Soochow and fearing that disturbances will occur, has thought it necessary to keep soldiers in readiness.

Despatches from reliable quarters at Peking state that many scions of the Manchu nobility have joined the Boxer Association, and that several Princes and Dukes have given their consent to act as Patrons of that Society, although the walls of Peking have recently been placarded with Imperial proclamations denouncing the Boxers as outlaws, and they are therefore liable to be executed according to the laws.

A telegram received by Shanghai mandarins from Peking on the 22nd ult. states that the Grand Secretary and Generalissimo, Jung Lu, who had been seriously ill of late, is now out of danger. There were fears at first that Jung Lu had been made the victim of the friends of the Empress Dowager's lately deceased favourite eunuch, whom they accuse Jung Lu of having poisoned; but this charge, according to the telegram, was groundless.

The *Asahi* has received a Seoul telegram to the following effect:—"Seoul, May 21st.—Mr. Hunt is reported to have obtained a perpetual lease of the Unsan gold mine, with full mining privileges. He is reported to have paid yen 300,000 to the Korean Government for the concession." Mr. Leigh Hunt is an American and general manager of the Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., Chemulpo. The Unsan concession, however, has already been reported granted to Mr. Pritchard Morgan.

The following telegrams were received in Hongkong on the 29th and 30th ult. with reference to the Boxer disturbances in the North:—(1) A Boxers' outbreak occurred yesterday (28th May) between Tientsin and Peking. The rioters are proceeding to Peking. They have destroyed the railway to prevent pursuit. The warships at Taku are landing men. Tientsin itself is quiet. (2) Peking is quiet. The *Algerine* and *Orlando* with 100 marines and a gun have been despatched to Taku from Weihaiwei.

The administration report on Penang for 1899 sets the revenue during that year at \$1,672,525—a slight increase over the figures for 1898. The expenditure, exclusive of Crown Agents' accounts, shows an increase of \$85,814 over that for 1898, but a decrease of \$400,820 on the estimates. The total import and export trade was \$130,502,479 against \$114,816,346 in 1898.

The *Chih Pao* gives a story to the effect that an attempt was recently made to poison the Heir Apparent by means of a cup of tea brought to him by a eunuch when he was at his studies, "in the name of the Empress." The youth in accordance with custom hastened to thank her before drinking the tea, on which the schemers had apparently not reckoned, and the fraud was thus discovered. The colour of the tea is stated to have been very dark. Two eunuchs have since been beheaded, and some suspicious apparently rested upon them as being concerned in the attempt.

Mr. Kwon, whose arrest on landing at Chemulpho has just been announced, says the *Japan Daily Mail*, was Chief of Police in Seoul at the time of the *coup d'etat*—November 2nd, 1896—when the Prime Minister Kim was murdered, and the King took refuge in the Russian Legation. Kwon escaped to Japan, and has remained in hiding ever since. It is not clear what sin he is supposed to have committed. Public opinion inclines rather to the belief that he was sinned against. At all events he appears to have grown weary of exile, and in spite of the urgent remonstrances and warnings of his friends, he repaired to Corea and gave himself up.

The *Kobe Chronicle* says:—The remark of the *Times* concerning Russia's recent acquisition at Masampo, which our correspondent wires, appears somewhat surprising. It would almost seem that the *Times* believes Russia to have practically taken possession of Masampo, though information reaching Japan scarcely supports this view, it being understood that Russia has merely acquired the right to establish a coaling depot at Masampo for a line of steamers which is to run from Port Arthur to Vladivostok. Possibly, however, the *Times* has received some special information not yet made public, for the Peking correspondent of the London journal has recently been in Corea making a special study of the position.

While Japan was absorbed in the Imperial Wedding, says the Tokyo correspondent of the *Nagasaki Press*, there was quietly going on at Masampo, on the 30th April, the second sale of land. Of the total sections offered for sale (68) 55 were brought down under the hammer and the rest withdrawn, as there was no bidding for them. The sum realized was Yen 5,133½ against the estimated price of Yen 3,098. Eighteen lots went to Japanese, besides two and six lots respectively purchased by the Japanese Consulate and the Post Office; sixteen lots to English; and thirteen lots to Russians. As on the first occasion, the official languages used by the auctioneers were English and Japanese. If the whole proceedings were remarkable for anything, it was for the complete absence of excitement, which characterized the first auction sale. Perhaps it will be remembered that on the first occasion the total sum realized for the land (30,185 square metres) was Yen 49,342 against the estimated price of Yen 1,811. Compared with the result of the second sale, the difference becomes obvious.



## THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

(Daily Press, 1st June.)

The American Commission, which leaves Hongkong to-day for the Philippines, is composed of gentlemen of high scholastic attainments, legal knowledge and experience. If erudite professors and judicial lawyers, sustained with the world's written experience in the science of Colonial and Asiatic Government, can possibly solve the problem of giving the greatest conceivable happiness and liberty to a subject people by wise laws and regulations, the Commission sent by President McKinley seem to possess all the elements that make for success. But although the Commission may be, and are, endowed with high sentiments with respect to their mission and the responsibility attaching to their efforts, it is too much to expect, in the present disorganised and elementary stage of government now existing in the Philippines, with no reserves of experienced men versed in Colonial Government to fall back upon or to take into counsel, that the Commissioners, however richly endowed, however noble in sentiment, however anxious to ameliorate the existing state of things or however vigorous, capable, or eager for work, can make any rapid progress.

The Commissioners enter upon a task which from its very responsible nature, must be slow of growth and almost imperceptible, to the lay mind, in its advance to a higher civilization and a better régime. The establishment of a Civil Government in the Philippines, with its labyrinthine administrative machinery, out of the resources at present to hand, is one that will require every effort of the Commissioners, and in its first inception will doubtless fall short of what the Commissioners desire. Assuming, as an hypothesis, that it is the intention of the United States of America in the first instance to govern the Philippines as a Crown Colony and to continue thus until the Filipinos have proved their loyalty to the Union and shown themselves worthy of a higher state of government, the Commissioners will be confronted with a lack of suitable men to carry out their reforms. In a word, they will experience the want of a good Colonial Civil Service which places in the hands of Colonial Governors instruments of the highest attainments, ready and capable of carrying out the wishes of the executive and legislative bodies, such men as from their own knowledge and experience are often the fulcrum to initiate a law or suggest a new and wise regulation. We do not pretend to say that the Commissioners, for a time, cannot do without these well-trained officials, but we do affirm that they are handicapped in the task before them. The whole initiative effort is thrown on their own shoulders, they receive no suggestions from their immediate trained subordinates, which they certainly would if it were a British Commission, and they have to create, or receive from the parental government, a class of officials of unknown quality, aptitude and experience to administer their behests. But while we consider the difficulties before the Commissioners to be great, and, as we have endeavoured to show, greater in comparison than the difficulties that would naturally surround a similar British Commission, the situation is not without hope nor without a fair prospect of much amelioration. The conditions prevailing in the Philippines at the present time are such that a tactful and all-resourceful administrator may obtain a wide-world and historical reputation. The galling rule of Spain is still deeply seated in the memory of the

Filipino people. The Military Government of the United States with its many attendant impossibilities of reform, crude and amateur modes of administration, is capable of vast relief under a Civil régime, however destitute it may be of the highest material of officials on its inception. The natural desire of the Filipinos to share in the administration of their own country is a factor that the Commissioners would do well to regard with respect and by a just discrimination to encourage. For under fair treatment we are convinced the leaders of Filipino opinion may be of the utmost utility to the United-States Government in administering the country so recently come into their possession. But to govern a people like the Filipinos of Luzon, some possessing fair attainments and others a veneer of civilization, yet all intensely patriotic, it is essential for the well-being of the people that the United States officials should be gentlemen of high attainments and in their public character above reproach. To obtain such a supply is beyond the possibilities of nominated selection, and doubtless the Commissioners will in due course turn their minds to the consideration of how the higher branches of the British Colonial Service are recruited, and advocate a similar service, for the Philippines.

Another point to which the attention of the Commissioners must be directed is the pass-system now prevailing in the Islands. Under the Spanish Government every adult male Filipino was obliged to be registered and paid a registration fee varying from \$10 to \$100, according to the circumstances of the native. This really acted as a poll tax, but it was not so much against the tax itself that the Filipinos protested as against the necessity of being registered and always carrying about an objectionable paper of identification. The Filipinos were not treated as honest men worthy to breathe God's air in peace, but as a criminated and crinating class. Thus arose the unpopularity of Spain. Under the Military Government of the United States the excessive registration fee has been reduced and a fee of 20 cents imposed instead, but the Filipinos are still obliged to carry the abhorrent registration paper and consider themselves degraded in the eyes of the civilized world. It is very questionable whether this zeal for registration is productive of any good or serves the purpose for which it was intended, viz., to furnish a certificate of respectability. Lawless characters will take good care to provide themselves with this mark of respectability in case of emergencies, either by theft or otherwise, and probably perfectly honest people may suffer in their stead. The only circumstances under which a certificate of personality for natives is at all necessary are the cases which have occasionally occurred in the history of this Colony. When armed robberies become prevalent, when riot or tumult is in the air, it becomes necessary for the legislature to assist the Police in maintaining good order and government, and the regulations of the Hongkong Government with respect to Night Passes seem to meet all necessary requirements. The Chinese Regulation Ordinance of this Colony No. 13 of 1888, Section 30, in reference to Night Passes reads as follows:—"No Chinese, without reasonable excuse, the proof of which shall be upon him, shall be at large within the City of Victoria between 9 p.m. and sunrise or between such hours of the night as may from time to time be fixed by an order of the Governor in Council without a valid pass under this Ordinance. This section is applicable to women as well as to men." On the 5th June, 1897, the order with respect

to Night Passes was repealed, but with a reservation empowering the Governor to direct the issue of Night Passes whenever he should deem it necessary. This act of leniency has been highly appreciated by the Chinese population, whose loyalty to the crown, as recently exemplified by their munificent gift to the Widows and Orphans War Fund, is beyond all praise. England's success as a Colonial power in winning over the goodwill of the native races under her rule is largely due to her humanity and to the equal treatment of all without distinction of race. There is much room for improvement in the Philippines, and if Judge Tarr and his learned colleagues will put into practice those principles of liberty of which he has spoken so much we have very little doubt that the American Commission will come successfully through their ordeal, and advance the cause of civilization and prosperity in the remoter parts of the world.

## THE VICTORIA DIAMOND JUBILEE MEMORIAL.

(Daily Press, 30th May.)

The report on the state of affairs in connection with the Victoria Diamond Jubilee Memorial, for the publication of which we are indebted to the Executive Committee, is none the less welcome for the anxiety which has been caused by the long delay in obtaining sanction for the scheme—a delay for which, as far as the Road at least is concerned, the Committee, it need hardly be said, are in no way responsible. At last both parts of the proposed memorial seem to be started fairly on their way toward realisation. The first section of the scheme indeed, that relating to the Victoria Hospital and Nursing Institute, was in a hopeful state last August, and the difficulties which prevented the actual commencement of work were, the report states, the large amount of building going on in the colony and the consequent rise in prices. But now a contract has been entered into for the erection of the Hospital on Barker Road, a site which has met with general approval. The work of preparing this site has actually been commenced, and all will echo the hope of the Committee that a successful conclusion awaits this part of the scheme. The proposed Nursing Institute, however, cannot be set on foot immediately, owing to the same rise in prices which delayed the beginning of work on the Hospital, and the Committee has to wait for the Government's answer to the request for permission to erect this wing of the Hospital, to be paid for out of the colony's revenues with the addition of the balance from the Hospital Fund, which is estimated at some \$1,700.

The subscribers have awaited with no little anxiety the Secretary of State's decision in the matter of the Jubilee Road. The original scheme provided for the construction of a sea-level road between Kennedytown and Aberdeen, the Government to continue this road round the island. The military authorities, however, objected to the scheme on strategic grounds, as imperilling the defence of the island. Moreover the Director of Public Works in his report for 1898 expressed himself strongly in favour of the prior construction of the section of the road between Shauiwan and Aberdeen, leaving the section round Mount Davis for future consideration. The general feeling of the Committee, however, was that they were bound by the terms of the original resolution under which the subscriptions were in the first place collected; and, although to a certain extent the public enthusiasm for the scheme grew less with the prospect of a permanent plague hospital at Kennedytown, this view prevailed, and



the communication to the Secretary of State for the Colonies was drawn up accordingly. From the correspondence which we published yesterday it will be seen that the military authorities are prepared to withdraw their objections to the road, provided that it follows generally the 150 ft. contour and that it is constructed so as to lend itself to military requirements; and that the Secretary of State for the Colonies is prepared to sanction the scheme if these conditions are complied with. The Executive Committee on the 18th inst. decided that they saw no reason why the conditions should not be complied with, and the Chairman accordingly wrote to the Acting Colonial Secretary to this effect and urging that the preparation of plans, etc., should be put in hand at once and the work commenced as soon as possible. Considering the time which has elapsed since the public were asked to contribute their money to the scheme, no one will disagree with the Committee when they say that there has already been too much delay. The suggestion, therefore, which they make, that, in the event of the Public Works Department being too short-handed to make an immediate start, the matter should be referred back to them with a view to the employment of a local firm of engineers, will, we hope, receive due consideration. Hongkong has fortunately been spared the disgrace of seeing the money returned to the subscribers who gave freely to testify their loyalty to the head of the Empire; but the failure to have anything yet to show for the money is far from creditable. The Committee, however, are not involved in the blame which attaches to the delay in the matter of the road, though in the eyes of an indiscriminating outside public the stigma is likely, we fear, to rest on the whole colony.

## THE HEALTH OF HONGKONG.

(Daily Press, 31st May.)

The lengthy report of Dr. FRANCIS W. CLARK, Medical Officer of Health, for the year 1899, is a storehouse of accurate, valuable, and by no means uninteresting information. It is in every way worthy of thoughtful perusal by all intelligent adult members of the community. After carefully reading through the pages of this document and its appendices, we marvel at Dr. CLARK's tireless industry: and more clearly than ever, we realise how necessary it is that he should be provided with a properly qualified and capable assistant. The duties and calls upon the Sanitary Board, particularly upon its executive head, the Medical Officer of Health, are yearly becoming more numerous, more onerous, more exacting; and it is a matter of the most imperative importance that these multifarious duties be efficiently carried on, that these pressing calls be instantly attended to, without the paralysing fear of interruption, either through break-down or absence-on-leave. Mr. OSBORNE's motion on this score, on Friday last, at the meeting of the Board, was eminently cogent: we hope to see the Board's wishes assented to by the Government. At the present moment, the Sanitary Board has no jurisdiction over the New Territory, although that will come in due fulness of time; its sway is only exercised over the 32 square miles of land comprised in Hongkong and the Kowloon peninsula up to the bamboo fence that used to mark the old frontier line on the mainland. It is proposed, however, at an early date, to bring all the mainland between the first range of hills and the shore, from Lyeemun Pass on the East, to Laichikok behind Stonecutters' on the West, within the provisions of the local Public Health

Ordinances. This will add some 15 square miles to the areas already within the Board's sphere of authority, and will, *pari passu*, increase Dr. CLARK's arduous duties. A less energetic man might reasonably be discouraged. The city of Victoria extends along the sea-front for a distance of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles, and climbs up the hill-sides, to a height of 800 feet above mean high-water mark. The total city area covered with buildings, is well over a square mile; and, although this actual area grows but slowly, the number of houses within its limits, and—what perhaps constitutes a far more significant menace to our well-being as a body—the alarmingly big number of alterations to existing buildings, in the way of additional floors, are going up by leaps and bounds. It is this dangerous mode of progression, a mode, by the way, that is occidental rather than oriental, that will give the reader pause. A Chinese city with the same population as we have, would cover much more ground. Ten years ago, four and five storied buildings were unknown in the colony, and even places of three stories were uncommon. All this is now being rapidly changed. The place is literally adding to its stature daily. A cursory glance over the city reveals the fact that property-owners on all sides are feverishly putting story on story, or if they can afford it, are razing old buildings and hurriedly running up much loftier ones in their stead: they are eager to participate in the flowing tide of rents: and who can blame them? The busiest and wealthiest part of London, the City proper, is practically given up, during the night, to policemen and office caretakers. Not so the business quarters of Victoria. Our actual thoroughfares may be empty of ricksha and chair, and of grunting coolies staggering along under burdens; but the buildings, on either hand, are fully as crammed as in the day time. The night here brings no relief to the day. It is to this serious subject of surface crowding, this aerial rather than lateral extension, to which Dr. CLARK so often rightly recurs. Back-to-back houses are now a nightmare of the hideous past. The Insanitary Properties Ordinance, of 1899, definitely and finally swept them away to the limbo of hygienic horrors. The same Ordinance also deals, less thoroughly than we would wish, with the erection of cubicles and mezzanine floors; as well as with the relative height of buildings on land hereafter acquired from the Crown to the width of the roadway which they adjoin: but, as Dr. CLARK pertinently and forcibly remarks, almost all Crown-land comprised within the city-bounds, excepting the resumed and levelled lots to the East of the Tung-wa Hospital, in Taipingshan, have long ago passed into the hands of private owners; and we would further state, not for the short leases of 75 years now in vogue, but in the very great majority of cases, for terms of 999 years.

Aeration by means of wide passages is no where more vitally needful than within the tropics. In our own instance, this plea is intensified when we reflect that in the summer season, when ventilation is more essential than at any other period, the cooling breezes come from the south—i.e., as regards Victoria, pass high over our heads, and only drop to the level at which we are in the city, by the time they have crossed the harbour. It is partly for this reason that the peninsula opposite, although often registering higher absolute temperatures, is much fresher than Victoria. As old residents well know, the lower portion of the city, on many windless days in the hot season, is nothing more nor less than a huge stagnant

pool of fetid air. This but emphasises the absolute need for broad streets and buildings of reasonable altitude. The obstruction by verandahs, and the constant misuse of them and of flying balconies as general living rooms, are kindred matters which deserve special attention at the hands of the Board's Inspectors. This all shows that the Insanitary Properties Ordinance will have to be supplemented, ere long, by further wholesome, if more drastic, legislation in the same direction. The urgent call for a bigger supply of public urinals becomes yearly more apparent. It is far from satisfactory to learn that only three such places exist throughout the entire city. By means of meteorological statistics culled from Dr. DOBERCK's Observatory reports, the uncertain nature of our rainfall is at once seen. During the past twenty years, it has ranged between 45.83 inches in 1895, and 120.66 inches in 1883. This irregular water supply is not sufficient for the colony's every day wants, especially since water-taps are now fixed in Chinese tenements. No doubt a great deal of quite unnecessary waste takes place, even in European houses, for the unthinking native is not sufficiently tutored to an unlimited water supply. He would value it more, if it cost him greater trouble to get. This is abundantly evident when we notice a coal-coolie go to a street hydrant, and run off several gallons to wash his feet. Had he been compelled to carry the same amount of water from a distance, or to pay some one else to do so for him, his feet would, in all likelihood, have gone unwashed; at least, he would have been less extravagant. And yet, it is a far more culpable waste to use potable water, as we in Hongkong do, for such purposes as flushing sewers and urinals, watering streets, and for extinguishing fires; because seawater would do quite as well, and cost much less to obtain and to store. Dr. CLARK, accordingly, strongly recommends the storage of salt-water in reservoirs for all ordinary municipal uses. If that were done, we should doubtless be able to get a constant service of soft water for household purposes, even during the driest months of the year. The number of deaths from malarial diseases in '99 was still high, though less so than in '98. Beri-Beri, in the three last months of the year, gave cause for grave anxiety, verging almost on an epidemic. The account of a disease supposed to be Beri-Beri, in one of the Foundling Hospitals, is of particular interest, owing to the practical absence of all those insanitary conditions—overcrowding, lack of light, air and nourishing food—with which we commonly link such an outbreak. It is greatly to be deplored that we still suffer from the fact that there is yet no systematic medical inspection of vessels immediately on arrival in harbour. The colony pays very heavily for this serious deficiency. Thus, out of 137 reported cases of small-pox, enteric fever and diphtheria, no fewer than 55 were known to have been imported. It will be news to the ordinary lay reader to learn that scarlet fever does not appear to occur among the Chinese, and that it is comparatively unknown even among Europeans here.

Our Macao correspondent, writing under date 29th May, says:—"The plague here is decreasing greatly, I am glad to say, there being now only three or four cases daily. We are having no water here, yet the Government Council have made no special arrangements about the supply as they have done in previous years.—The *Don Juan de Austria* came in here yesterday just before dark.—The case of King Lien-shan still continues, but nothing is known to the public about what is happening."



## AFFORESTATION AND SPOLIATION IN HONGKONG.

(Daily Press, 26th May.)

When the first settlement was made here in 1841, Hongkong was as destitute of trees as was St. Helena when discovered by JUAN DA NOVA, a Galician adventurer in the service of Portugal, on the 21st May, 1502, as he slowly fought his way back from the East Indies. At this distance of time, it is difficult to form an adequate idea of the almost absolute treelessness of our island home as it was in the early forties. A glance at the mainland opposite, say from Sha-tin pass, eastwards towards the Lyee-mun, conveys, in all probability, as good an impression as can now be got—coarse grass on the slopes, and, in the boulder-littered nullahs, a few hardy shrubs of invariably stunted growth. With the exception of one or two of the more remote valleys, the place was utterly bare of trees. Contrasting this monotonous picture with that presented by the numerous thriving plantations springing up on all sides—thanks to the indefatigable activity of Mr. CHARLES FORD, the energetic Superintendent of the Botanical and Afforestation Department—we realise how radically all this has been altered. The hills in the near neighbourhood of Victoria, to the height of from 800 to 1,000 feet, have been clothed with a garniture of trees, mainly pine—*Pinus Sinensis*, *P. Massoniana*, and *P. Thunbergii*; while those farther away are being similarly covered. It is within the last twenty-five years, roundly speaking, that this highly important and wholly necessary work of afforestation has been carried out; and the beneficial results accruing thereto are but now slowly becoming apparent. Hygienic and artistic reasons apart, there are many advantages in an abundance of arboreal vegetation. Owing to the increased shelter afforded, bird and animal life have noticeably increased. Wild deer are seen much more frequently than of old: indeed, at certain seasons of the year, their "belling," softened by distance, can be clearly heard, almost every night, in any of the more secluded valleys. The *wa-mi*, or white-eyed thrush, by far the sweetest-throated songster in our midst, is fully as plentiful as is the common thrush, *Turdus musicus*, in England; and certainly much less shy. It is this absence of fear in the ornithological life of the place that is such a pleasantly recurring feature to a new-comer. The magpie, one of the most rigorously banned of field outlaws in the Homeland, and consequently so difficult of approach, is here well nigh domestic in its tameness, and may regularly be seen and discordantly heard about the roof-tops in the very heart of the city. The bronze pigeon is another bird that seems to have lost its wildness; and this is the more remarkable when we recall the pronounced aloofness of the various doves and wild-pigeons still to be encountered in the British Isles. The above remarks occur to us as we cursorily glance through Mr. FORD's official report for last year. It is, however, to one point, above others, in this always interesting document, that we would draw closer attention. Under the head of 'Protective Service,' illicit tree-cutting is briefly alluded to; and, although the practice, statistically at least, seems to be on the decrease, much might be done still further to lessen this abominable evil. Grass-cutters, goat-herds, herb-gatherers and grass-hopper-catchers are the principal delinquents under this head. Their callings, essentially oppertaining to the open air, take them out on the less frequented parts of the

island more or less every day in the year. They are quite alive to the fact that they must not be seen in possession of green fuel, so they habitually snap off not merely the tops of young trees, but the lesser branches of bigger ones, and leave them hanging to the parent stem till dry, when they twist them off, break them up into smaller pieces, tie them into convenient bundles, and dangling them from the end of a bamboo, innocently sally back to town at the end of the day. If accosted by an unusually wary Sikh constable or lukong, they perty and pertinently point to the fact that the fuel is dry, and are allowed to pass. A haphazard tramp across the hills, at any time, will give ample evidence of the truth of what we have above deliberately stated. Coolies burdened with coals or building materials, after a trip to the Peak districts, generally manage to return with sufficient fuel for that night at least, plundered from the road-side. The manner in which the trees, in most cases specially planted for grateful shade on the fringes of the Peak roads, have been scandalously mutilated, eloquently testifies to this unchartered robbery. Private gardeners are also responsible for almost incalculable damage. Such individuals are despatched by their employers in search of hill-side flowers, for the more effective decoration of the dinner-table. They come back with an unobtrusive basket, perhaps with two, full of moss and small branches of flowering plants. Had the latter been legitimately plucked, no serious objection could or would be made. But the man, naturally, wants to get through his duties with as little trouble to himself as is possible. He comes to a tree in blossom. Unluckily, the finest sprays are well out of his reach. He does not attempt to get at them by climbing, but, after a moment's consideration, unhesitatingly and wickedly tears down great limbs, in order that he may obtain the two or three clusters that have attracted his eye: these placed in his basket, the other parts are left to wither into future fuel—for, owing to West River piracy, this is such an expensive commodity in the market nowadays. Coolies at work in gangs, on the roads in the hill districts, are notorious depredators, ranking among the most hardened sinners in this respect. They will, with all the air of absolute proprietorship, calmly cut down a straight-grown young tree, lop away the twigs and smaller branches in the most business-like manner, and trim it as a carrying-pole. Their supposed overseers are at hand, but pay no heed to spoliation of this grossly heinous nature, unless a European sergeant unexpectedly swings into sight; when the language used is at once voluble, vociferous and expressive. Rhododendrons of various kinds, with their wonderful patches of brilliant blooms blazing and flaunting, the waxen petals of the celebrated Chinese New-Year flower, *Tiu-chung Fa* or Hanging Bell flower, and many other beautiful blossoming shrubs and trees are certainly much rarer than they were wont to be. Their gradual disappearance can only be ascribed to the causes above detailed; while their total extinction locally, unless these practices are immediately checked, is but a matter of limited time. The only remedy, as far we can see, would be the issuing, either by the Police or by the Garden Authorities, of licences to grass-cutters, of grazing-permits to goat-herds—both, of course, at a nominal fee, and, say, quarterly or half-yearly—and the severer punishment of all offenders convicted of gathering fuel of any description, green or dry, without the necessary sanction. The licences or permits should be issued for definitely pres-

cribed areas, and should be at once confiscated, if their owners are found trespassing, or are guilty of doing wanton damage to trees or flowering shrubs. The indiscriminate digging of soil from Crown land, for general garden purposes, is admirably yet very simply regulated by the Director of Public Works. This far more serious matter of tree maiming and plant destruction ought also, in like manner, to be under efficient and thorough control. What we have said becomes of enhanced importance, carries heavier weight, when applied to the much more extensive areas included in the New Territory.

## THE BOXERS' ADVANCE ON THE CAPITAL.

(Daily Press, 30th May.)

Our special telegram from Shanghai, describing an outbreak of the Boxer agitation between Peking and Tientsin, puts a far more serious aspect on the situation in Chihli. The rioters are reported to be advancing on Peking and to have taken the precaution of destroying the railway line behind them, thereby giving themselves a good start from any help which could be brought up from the coast. Much depends on the numbers which they have mustered. Peking is protected by foreign-drilled troops who should, if their loyalty can be depended on, be capable of coping with the rebels, though, as is well known, the latter have been drilling constantly in the neighbourhood of the capital for months past. At the end of March an indecisive battle was reported, through Reuter's agent in Shanghai, between 1,500 Chinese troops and as many Boxers, but, apart from this, reliable information has been scarce. A telegram was received in Japan last week reporting anti-Christian riots near Peking and stating that many rioters had entered the city, presumably, however, not an armed force. But it may be held certain that the Boxers felt sure of co-operation in the capital before taking the final step of advancing on it. The men landed from the foreign warships at Taku are unfortunately too far behind the Boxers to prevent a rush on Peking. In the state of uncertainty which is felt as to the conduct of the Imperial troops, anxiety must necessarily be great until we get further news from the north. Fortunately, however, the Boxers have struck out westward and not at Tientsin, against which they were known to have a great hatred owing to the number of its foreign inhabitants. The Europeans landed from the warships, therefore, will be able to reach Tientsin rapidly from the coast and secure the safety of the town, which will also serve as a base if the trouble in the Peking district proves as bad as it appears from the information received.

A Soochow despatch states that Chu, the acting Provincial Judge of Kiangsu, has been denounced to the Throne on account of various misdemeanours, and that Li Ping-heng, the Investigating Imperial Commissioner of the Yangtze Valley, was expected to arrive soon at Soochow to personally investigate the charges.

Yu Hsien, the notoriously anti-foreign Governor of Shantung, who has been transferred to Shansi by the Empress-Dowager with the half avowed object of stirring up difficulties there for the British Syndicate engaged in exploiting the Shansi mines, is already getting his hand into business. The Peking Syndicate some time ago applied for formal permission to open a certain mine in that province within the area covered by their concession, but the new Governor has successfully frustrated the Syndicate on the ground that the site selected is "too mountainous and very inconvenient."



## THE FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN.

(Daily Press, 29th May.)

The last English mail brought the *Report on the Foreign Trade of Japan for 1899* compiled by Mr. A. H. LAY and published by the Foreign Office. The Report shows all the usual fulness and care and derives additional importance this year as reviewing a totally new set of conditions in Japanese commerce. With January 1, 1899 the new customs tariff came into operation with its higher rate of duties on imports, while in July of the same year all duties on exports were done away with. Of course, as Mr. LAY says in his introductory paragraph, 1899 being the initial year of the new system, it is as yet impossible to predict with any approach to accuracy what the result of the changes will be. "But they would certainly appear," he says, "to indicate great opportunities for the development of foreign trade. At the same time, Japan is not a new country, and although foreign firms are establishing branches in several places throughout the country, such as Nagoya, and the ubiquitous Chinaman is to be found peddling his wares in many of the inland towns, it is probable that trade will remain largely in its old channels for some time to come, and that the chief centres of foreign trade hitherto existing will not lose their importance. Few foreigners have left the old treaty ports for the interior, and it must be many years before there will be sufficient inducement for such a radical change. So far the opening of the country has had little, if any, effect upon the foreign trade of Japan." During the early months of the year trade conditions were abnormal: in January and February indeed the value of goods imported was less than during any two months since 1896, and exports exceeded imports by no less than £920,362. But it must be remembered that a very large quantity of goods passed into Japan toward the end of 1898, so as to take advantage of the old tariff. In March, 1899, a change came about, and exports, which reached a high figure in January and February, fell off and showed increasingly less value than imports. In the latter half of the year the amount of foreign commerce so increased, both on the import and on the export sides, that the highest figures since the opening of Japan to foreign trade were reached—with the exception of 1898. As compared with that year of unusual conditions, 1899 showed a decrease of £5,828,982 in imports, but an increase of £5,020,066 in exports; and yet at the end of December, 1899, imports had again exceeded exports as in the past few years.

As causes for the decline of importation Mr. LAY gives, besides the accumulation of stocks at the end of 1898, the higher prices obtaining in foreign markets for many of the principal manufactures and natural products required by Japan, higher freight-rates, the development of home industries, and the diminution in the rice import consequent on the plentiful crop of 1898 having supplied Japanese domestic wants. But the importation of raw material on the whole showed a considerable growth, especially in the raw cotton and wool trade. Mr. LAY does not disguise the danger threatened to the Lancashire mills by the growth of Japanese competition—a growth which is only a matter of time. The importation of Egyptian and American cottons for manufacture in Japan is assuming proportions which the English cotton-spinners may well view with alarm. The Indian cotton imports showed a large increase, but the tendency is nevertheless for the American to supplant the

Indian product. Much the same is the case with wool as with cotton. The import of woollen manufactures fell off in 1899, and the Japanese factories are increasing in number and size. But leaving the individual branches of the import trade, we may look now at Mr. LAY's summing up of the general import trade. "The year 1899," he says, "was the most profitable one to importers for many years, and the extraordinary rise in values, which extended to most branches of the import trade, helped to compensate merchants for the preceding years, when things were not so favourable. 1900 gives promise of being equally satisfactory from the point of view of the importer, as the absence of large stocks allows him to entertain the hope that any fall in price which may take place in home markets will be followed but slowly in Japan. On the other hand, caution is compelled by the fact that in prosperous times the Japanese dealer has a proneness to purchase excessive stocks, while he is apt to leave goods ordered by him in the warehouses of importers at their entire charge when the market turns out to be unfavourable to him."

With regard to exports the steady expansion of this trade since 1863 has continued. In fact, in no previous year have such high figures been reached as in 1899, the figures of 1896, as we mentioned above, being beaten by more than £5,000,000. "The principal causes of the satisfactory condition of the volume of exports," says the *Report*, "lie in the revival in the raw silk trade, the greater activity of the cotton spinning and manufacturing industry as evidenced by the large quantity of yarn and cotton tissues sent out of the country, and the exceptional rice harvest of 1898-99, which provided a considerable surplus of export. The other articles which mainly contributed to the increased exportation were silk tissues, camphor, copper, sulphur, and timber. Exports of tea, matches, mats, and coal remain more or less satisfactory." In connection with the export trade we may look at what Mr. LAY has to say on Japanese trade with China; and with this quotation we must conclude a very inadequate notice of a most painstaking and interesting review of Japan's commercial progress in 1899. "China," say Mr. LAY, "as a field for Japanese trade is more and more attracting the attention of the statesmen and merchants of Japan. Trade between the two countries has increased with rapidity since the war. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha sent ten students across to the Continent to study questions connected with Chinese trade and the commercial conditions prevailing there, and is sending ten more this year. And there are many other indications of the intention of the Japanese to make commercial profit out of the opening up of the neighbouring Empire. Exports to China during 1899 were much larger than during 1898. Almost twice as much cotton yarn was exported thither, and cotton tissues, matches, European umbrellas, seaweeds, mushrooms, and coal all show an increase of no small extent."

• A Labuan correspondent writes on the 29th ult. to the *Manila Times*.—It is reported that Rajah Brooke, the ruler of Sarawak, intends making another raid into Brunei territory somewhere about the vicinity of the Trusan River. We allowed him last time to seize this property from the Sultan of Brunei in violation of our Treaty with the latter personage, but, in any case, if Brunei is to go it were better that it should go into the hand of Rajah Brooke than into those of this wretched Chartered Company.

## HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

On the 28th ult. a meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber at the Government Offices, there being present:—

His EXCELLENCY the Acting Governor, Major-General GASCOIGNE, C.M.G. (Commanding the Troops).

The Hon. F. H. MAY, C.M.G. (Acting Colonial Secretary).

Hon. W. MEIGH GOODMAN (Attorney-General).

Hon. A. M. THOMSON (Colonial Treasurer).

Hon. R. D. ORMSBY (Director of Public Works).

Hon. C. P. CHATER, C.M.G.

Hon. Dr. HO KAI.

Hon. H. C. NICOLLE.

Hon. A. W. BREWIN.

Hon. WEI A YUK.

Hon. J. J. KESWICK.

Mr. R. F. JOHNSTON (Acting Clerk of Councils).

## PAPERS.

The ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table the reports of the Medical Officer of Health, the Sanitary Surveyor, the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon and the Registrar General for the year 1899; the Secretary of State's despatch with reference to the Governor's salary; and the final statement in respect of the loan of £200,000 raised under Ordinance No. 2 of 1893.

## FINANCIAL.

The ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table the report of the Finance Committee (No. 8) and moved its adoption.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded and the motion was carried.

The ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table Financial Minute No. 26, and proposed that it be referred to the Finance Committee.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded and the motion was carried.

## SEARCHING FOR PLAGUE CASES.

The ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY proposed:—"That the amendment to Bye-law 25 of the 'Bye-laws made under section 13 of Ordinance 15 of 1894,' made by the Sanitary Board on the 17th day of May, 1900, be approved by this Council."

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS seconded.

The amended Bye-law empowers the search parties to commence their visitations at five o'clock in the morning instead of eight, and to continue them until 6 p.m., as heretofore.

The Hon. Dr. HO KAI—I beg to move as an amendment that this amended Bye-law be not approved, and that it be referred back to the Sanitary Board for further consideration. The Bye-law provided among other things that any officer of the Sanitary Board may visit any house between the hours of 5 a.m. and 6 p.m., and if he finds any person sick he can order his removal to the Hospital for examination by a properly qualified medical man, or he can detain the person in the house and get a medical man to examine him there. The old Bye-law confining the houses to between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. was severe enough. A visit from a search party composed of persons who were not properly qualified medical men, and the fact that they have to examine a patient to a certain extent to find out whether there is anything the matter with him or not, are enough to alarm anyone—not merely women and children, but even grown-up men. It is a source of great terror to a person to run the chance, by being removed from the house to the hospital whether suffering from disease or not. It is quite possible for a person so terrified to develop in the course of a few days signs of the very disease from which he is suspected to suffer. There has been such a case in the West Indies. Two convicts who were perfectly healthy were told they were suspected of having yellow fever. They were accordingly removed to a perfectly clean hut and there confined. Three days afterwards they developed symptoms of yellow fever and died, and when the post mortem examination was made they were found to be suffering from yellow fever, and yet at the time there was no yellow fever in the locality.



I do not know whether it has been proved, but it is the general impression that a great number of people have been frightened into plague through the visits of these search parties. When the visits are paid between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. a medical officer can easily be procured to examine any suspected case, because most people are up by 8 a.m. and there is someone who understands English about and who can explain matters. Thus if any wrong is committed it can easily be set right, but it will be different under the amended Byelaw. I venture to say that at five o'clock in morning 999 out of 1,000 people will be in bed, and not only the male population but the women and children. Imagine to yourselves the feelings of a man aroused in the early morning from a sound sleep by being summoned to open the door to admit a search party, who want to look into every nook and corner in the place and very likely examine the children, women and men, to see whether they had the fever or not. It is not merely a case of a search party going into a place to see whether it is clean or not, but to see whether any person is suffering from plague or any other disease, and this will cause the Chinese population of Hongkong such inconvenience and alarm that they would be far better away from here in a much hotter place than Hongkong. It seems to me that the plague would not make half as much mischief as the search parties under this amended Bye-law. On behalf of the Chinese community I cannot offer too strong an opposition to the amended Bye-law. So far as I can gather from the newspaper report of the Sanitary Board, the reason for the amendment is that there are a certain number of dead bodies thrown into the streets. Some years ago, when General Black was Acting Governor, the same thing occurred, some 10 or 12 bodies being found in the streets daily. At that time a drastic measure was proposed by the Sanitary Board, namely to have all the bodies found in the street cremated. This naturally caused a great commotion among the Chinese, and I and my colleague, the Hon. Wei A Yuk, were deputed by them to interview General Black. The remedy we proposed was that the Tung Wah Hospital should open a branch hospital at Kennedytown and that the Chinese should be allowed to treat their own plague cases according to their own methods, having found out from them that their great objection to reporting plague cases was that they were not allowed to have their own medical treatment, and that they were removed to a European hospital, where they were subjected to treatment of which they did not approve. When that branch hospital was opened by the kind permission of General Black, the number of dead bodies found in the street diminished, being reduced from 10 or 12 a day to one or two. This year a branch hospital has on our representation been opened in connection with Tung Wah Hospital, and circulars have been distributed among the power classes of Chinese telling them that they need not be afraid to report their cases, and that the Sanitary Board had relaxed a certain regulation to induce people to report cases of plague. For example, when a case of plague occurred in a house it was usual to disinfect the whole house and not merely the floor where the case occurred, but now if a case is reported only the floor occupied by the patient is disinfected. Previously the occupants of the other floors would subscribe to pay the expense of smuggling a body away, to avoid the inconvenience of having their rooms disinfected, but by the relaxing of this regulation it is to the interest of the occupants of the floors where there is no plague to compel the occupant of the floor where there is a case to report it. It is not the respectable classes among the Chinese who are to blame. When they report a case they can under certain conditions remove the patient from the colony, and it is the same with their dead, but the poorer classes cannot do this; hence their neglect to report cases. I can understand that to a certain extent in a case like this the innocent must suffer with the guilty. But at the same time there is a maximum of suffering, and the fact that search parties would be going round at five o'clock in the morning would be so objectionable to the respectable classes among the Chinese that many of them would remove from the city.

The Hon. WEI A YUK seconded the amendment.

**THE ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY**—I am sure we all sympathise with the honourable gentleman on my left in his expressions on behalf of the respectable Chinese. The plague, however, visits the homes of the poorer Chinese principally. At the present time search parties are searching in the Wanchai district, and the plague there is confined to the working classes. These people rise at dawn, and immediately leave their homes to go and earn their bread, and it is with the object of catching them before they go to work that the amended Bye-law has been brought forward. It has been found that a man suffering from plague will go out and follow his avocation, thereby infecting his neighbours, and it may be that at sundown he is dead. I may say that in the year 1898 I was engaged in plague work myself from six to eight in the mornings, and I never noticed that anyone was put to the slightest inconvenience. It would be a great pity to refer the Bye-law back, seeing that it has already been referred back once, and I would suggest to the representatives of the Chinese that if the officers of the Sanitary Board are instructed not to carry out the Bye-law in respect of the dwellings of the respectable Chinese this will get over the difficulty. I think the line may be drawn at floors occupied by two or more families.

On this understanding the amendment was withdrawn.

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS said that both the Medical Officer and himself as President of the Sanitary Board would issue orders whereby the Bye-law as amended would harass the respectable Chinese as little as possible.

The motion was then put and carried.

#### AMENDING THE STANDING ORDERS.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL gave notice that at the next meeting of the Council he would move a resolution amending the Standing Orders of the Council.

#### NATURALISATION.

The Bill entitled an Ordinance for the naturalization of Leung Shek Chin, alias Leung Foon Man, alias Leung Kin was read a second time. It subsequently passed through the committee stage, and was read a third time and passed.

#### THE PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL proposed the second reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to further amend the Protection of Women and Girls Ordinance, 1897, and to repeal two sections of the Protection of Women and Girls Amendment Ordinance, 1899. He observed that this Bill in reality made a very slight alteration indeed in the law being contained in sub-section 3 of section 2, which ran as follows:—"In any proceedings under this section proof that any woman in such brothel is or was suffering from venereal disease shall be deemed sufficient evidence until the contrary is proved that she was or is in such brothel for the purpose of prostitution." The following were the objects and reasons of the Bill:—"The object of this Ordinance is to make certain amendments in the Ordinances relating to the Protection of Women and Girls directed to be made by the Secretary of State. It seemed to me that the amendments of sections 3 and 9 of Ordinance No. 31 of 1899, so directed to be made, could be effected most conveniently and simply by repealing those sections altogether, and substituting directly, in Ordinance No. 31 of 1897, amended sections containing the amendments desired; for sections 3 and 9 of Ordinance No. 31 of 1899 were, themselves, merely sections amending the Protection of Women and Girls Ordinance, 1897, and the amendment of amending sections sometimes tends to confusion. The only actual alterations in the law effected by this Ordinance are the addition of subsection (3) of section 2 to the previous two sub-sections, and the insertion of the words "generally or specially authorized" instead of the words "generally authorized," in the substituted section 30, set out in section 3. All the rest of this Ordinance is simply a re-enactment of existing law."

The Bill passed through the committee stage and was then read a third time and passed.

#### THE PENSIONS ORDINANCE.

The Council went in Committee on the bill entitled an Ordinance to consolidate and amend the law providing for the grant of pensions to the widows and orphans of deceased public officers.

The Bill passed through the Committee stage and was then read a third time and passed.

The Council then adjourned until Monday week.

#### MEETING OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was then held, the Acting Colonial Secretary presiding, and the following vote was agreed to:—

The following sums for expenses, during the seven months, 1st June to 31st December, 1900, connected with a Land Court under The Land Court (New Territories) Ordinance, 1900:—

Salaries .. .. .	\$10,500.00
Travelling Allowances ..	1,000.00
Incidental Expenses .. ..	2,300.00
	<hr/>
	\$13,800.00

This was all the business.

#### SUPREME COURT.

May 28th.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR JOHN CARRINGTON, Kt., C.M.G. (CHIEF JUSTICE).

A TRADE MARK CASE—NG LEE HING V. HONG MAN YUK.

Mr. Francis, Q.C. (instructed by Messrs. Deacon and Hastings) appeared for the plaintiff. He said the motion was *ex parte* for an injunction to restrain until the suit, or until the further order of the court, the defendant from trading and carrying on business under the style or firm name of Shu Chuen Yuen, of Amoy, and from using the style of Shu Chuen Yuen in connection with the manufacture or sale of any medicated wine of his own manufacture and from using the plaintiff's trade mark in connection with the manufacture or sale of any medicated wines. The application was supported by two affidavits, one by the plaintiff and the other by a servant of his. He thought he ought to state to his Lordship, as this was an *ex parte* application, that there was some shadow of a justification possibly for the defendant making use or attempting to make use of the trade mark. The shop in which the defendant now was, was formerly in the occupation of a man who was connected with the plaintiff firm in Amoy and who some two years ago had been their agent for the sale of this wine. This man got into debt or difficulties here, and judgment was obtained against him in the Summary Court and execution issued. The man fled from the colony and his goods were seized by the bailiff of the court. The bailiff, after advertising the business for sale, sold the good-will and any trade marks that might belong to it. In the shop there were found a number of labels which related to some stock previously and properly in use in the shop. This occurred last year. There could be no possible doubt as to the plaintiff's prior right to the trade mark, because some time prior to the date of the auction sale the plaintiff applied for the registration of this trade mark. The application was opposed by the defendant; and under the provisions of the Trade Marks Ordinance the dispute between the parties was referred to the learned Acting Attorney-General, Mr. Pollock, who decided against the defendant and in favour of the plaintiff, and the trade mark was duly registered.

After some further observations the order asked for was granted.

May 31st.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR JOHN CARRINGTON, Kt., C.M.G. (CHIEF JUSTICE) AND HIS HONOUR T. SERCOMBE SMITH (PUISNE JUDGE.)

CHAN KIT SAN AND ANOTHER, APPELLANTS, V. HO FUNG WANG, RESPONDENTS.

The Chief Justice gave judgment as follows:—The Respondent in this case moves the Court to set aside the order of the Court made *ex parte* on the 26th March, 1900, granting leave to the



Appellants to appeal to Her Majesty in Council from the decision of the Court delivered on the 14th March, 1900, in favour of the Respondent. The grounds on which the motion is moved are, 1st, that the decision was neither a final judgment, decree or sentence nor a rule or order having the effect of a final or definitive sentence, and, 2nd, that there was no satisfactory evidence before the Court that the decision was given or pronounced for or in respect of a sum or matter at issue above the amount or value of five hundred pounds sterling, or that the decision involves, directly or indirectly, the title to property or to some civil right exceeding the value of five hundred pounds sterling.

The facts relating to the proceedings out of which the motion has grown may be shortly stated.

The Respondent (the Plaintiff in the Court below) as administrator of the estate of Ho I Shek, deceased, claimed to have an account taken of the partnership dealings between the deceased and the appellants (the Defendants in the Court below) in the Yan Wo and Yi Li opium shops, in which the deceased was a partner. To this claim the appellants by their answer set up two defences, namely, 1st, that they were not partners in the Yi Li firm and that the deceased was not a partner and had no share in the Yan Wo firm, and 2nd that the claim, if there ever had been any sufficient grounds for it, was barred by the Statute of Limitations.

After the pleadings had been closed the appellants took out a summons asking that the Court should proceed to ascertain and determine what were the material questions in controversy between the parties and settle such questions in the form of issues. To this summons was annexed a copy of draft issues of fact and of law. Before this summons was heard the parties came to an agreement that an issue of law, in the nature of a demurrer on the point of the Statute of Limitations, should be tried before any other issues in the suit, and an order was accordingly made to that effect. The issue was in these terms:—"Assuming that all the facts stated in the petition are true, is or is not the Plaintiff's claim herein barred by the Statute of Limitations?"

This issue was accordingly tried before Acting Chief Justice Goodman, and on the 21st December, 1899, he decided it in favour of the Respondent. The appellants appealed from this decision to the full Court, but the decision was affirmed on the 14th March, 1900, by this Court, consisting of Mr. Justice Wise and myself. The appellants then presented to the full Court a petition praying for leave to appeal from the decision to Her Majesty in Council, and on motion made *ex parte* this Court consisting of the same Judges made an order granting such leave. By the present motion the Respondent seeks to have this order set aside.

The determination of the first ground stated in the motion turns upon the construction to be placed upon the first paragraph of the additional Royal Instructions of the 21st January, 1846, which make provision for permitting and regulating appeals to Her Majesty in Council from the Supreme Court of Hongkong in Civil suits or actions. Such an appeal is to be "against any final judgement, decree, or sentence or against any rule or order made in any such civil suit or action and having the effect of a final or definitive sentence." It is alleged on behalf of the Respondent that the decision from which leave to appeal was granted was a decision upon a preliminary issue only and was not a final judgement or order within the meaning of the paragraph. In support of this contention it is urged that the decision does not dispose of the controversy between the parties, but only clears away the contention raised with respect to the applicability of the Statute of Limitations, leaving the parties to litigate the matter to a final determination on the facts. On the other hand it is said on behalf of the appellants that the decision is final in its effect as regards them at any rate, since it disposes of a ground of defence to the suit which they believe to be good and valid and which, if allowed, as it ought to be, would put an end to the suit.

It is curious what a small amount of judicial interpretation seems to have been placed upon the words above quoted and upon similar words having operation in other colonies with respect

to the right of appeal. I will refer to a few cases of such interpretation decided by the Judicial Committee.

In *In re Nalion et al.*, 2 Knapp 66, it was held, on appeal from the Supreme Court of Gibraltar, that an order of that Court directing the appellants, who has been apprehended under a writ of *ne exeat regno*, to appear to the cause, was not a final judgment or order from which an appeal would lie.

In *Macfarlane et al. v. Leclair et cet.*, 15 Moore P.C.C. 181, the appeal was against a judgment or a writ of *saisie arrêt*, or attachment before judgment of goods of the defendant in the action in the hands of the appellants, the said judgment having declared that those goods were liable to the respondent's claim. It was contended on behalf of the respondents that the judgment was interlocutory merely, and, therefore, that an appeal against it was premature. "But," said Lord Chelmsford, "although the judgment is interlocutory in form, it is final in its effect upon the rights of the appellants. The goods which they claim as their own are finally and conclusively fixed by the judgment to be the property of the original debtor, and must be applied in satisfaction of his debts, and there is no mode by which the appellants can be relieved from it except by an appeal."

In *Esnouf v. The Attorney-General for Jersey*, 8 A. Cas. 304, it was held that an order of Court directing a defendant to plead to an information (or other analogous proceeding) for libel, and directing that, having pleaded, he should be tried without a jury, was not a definitive sentence.

In *Rahimbhoy Hubblibhoy v. Turner*, cited in Wheeler's Privy Council-Law p. 776, there was a petition for special leave to appeal, leave having been refused in the Court below on the ground that the decree was not a final one. The decree directed that accounts should be taken which the appellant contended should not be taken at all, and it was held by the Judicial Committee that the real question in issue in the suit was the liability of the appellant to pay something on each of the claims against him, if only the arithmetical result of account should be worked out against him, and that question had been determined against him in such a way that in that suit it was final. Accordingly, leave to appeal was granted.

It was pointed out by Mr. Francis that an appeal is admitted to Her Majesty in Council from an order refusing a motion for a new trial or from an order discharging or making absolute a rule *nisi* for a new trial. On this point see amongst other cases *Trouson v. Dent*, 8 Moore P.C.C. 419, on appeal from this Court. Yet it may be said that such an order is not "an order having the effect of a final or definitive sentence" in any event, since, if the order is for a new trial, the cause is re-opened between the parties and its final determination abides by the result of the new trial. And the fact of appeals from such orders being competent would seem to show that the rule laid down by the Court of Appeal in *Salaman v. Warner*, [1891] 19 B. 734, with regard to what are final judgments and orders under Order 58 Rule 3 of the English Rules of Court, cannot be regarded as an authority on the construction of the words in the Royal Instructions which are now under consideration. In confirmation of this view it may be observed that the Court of Appeal has expressly decided that an order discharging a rule for a new trial is an interlocutory, and not a final, order within the rule just mentioned: *Wilks v. Judge*, W. N. [1880.] It must be borne in mind that under the English Practice the right of appeal exists with respect to both interlocutory and final judgments and orders, and that the decisions as to the one of these two classes within which the cases severally fall turn upon the questions of the length of notice required for the appeals.

Then it was said by Mr. Pollock for the Respondent that this appeal is premature and that the appellants should have deferred the making of it until the case had been determined on the merits. But let us consider what practical consequences would, or at any rate might, follow if this argument were to prevail. Suppose that the appellants' real defence to the suit is the Statute of Limitations, and that they feel that they have no chance of making out a defence on the facts. Yet, *ex hypothesi*, when

the hearing of the suit is concluded they must either appeal against the judgment on the whole case, that is, a judgment involving separate issues of law and of fact, when they do not desire to challenge the judgment on the issues of fact, or they must appeal against the judgment only in so far as it decides the point of law, in which case the hearing of the issues of fact will have involved a mere waste of time and money. If the issues of fact have been tried by a jury their plight will be even worse, for, if his contention is sound, they may be told that, in order to obtain their appeal, they must challenge the adverse verdict by a motion for a new trial—a thing that they may have no hope of doing with success. On the whole I think the balance of convenience is in favour of allowing the appellants to put forward at once by way of appeal their contention that the decision of this Court on their defence of the Statute of Limitations is wrong, and that a right decision on that defence will dispose once for all of the Respondent's claim. For these reasons I think that the motion fails in respect of the first of the two grounds on which it is founded.

With regard to the second of these two grounds not very much need be said. It is alleged that there is no satisfactory evidence before the Court that the subject matter of the suit is of an appealable value. This evidence consists of an affidavit by Mr. C. Ewens, the solicitor for the appellants, to the effect that "the value of the shares in the two firms of Yan Wo and Yi Li claimed by the Respondent and of the matter at issue in the suit or of the property the title to which is involved by the order appealed against in the suit, is above the value of £500 sterling." Mr. Pollock said that the affidavit as to the value should have been made not by the solicitor but by the appellants or by the managers of the firms in question. But I do not see why the solicitor should not satisfy himself, by examination of the books of the firms or otherwise, as to the value of the shares and depose to such value accordingly. At any rate he makes the statement positively and there is no counter affidavit and no suggestion that he is mistaken in fixing the value. I think, therefore, that his statement may be accepted as sufficiently satisfactory evidence on the question of value.

The result on the whole matter is that, in my opinion, the motion should be refused, but as the main point raised by it is one of considerable difficulty and very well deserves to be argued, and as the Court is divided in opinion, I think there should be no order as to costs.

The Puisne Judge said:—In suit No. 8 of 1899, in which the plaintiff as administrator of the estate and effects of one Ho I-shek, deceased, claims to have an account taken of the partnership dealings between the said deceased and the defendants, an order was, on the 1st December, 1899, made by the Court that an issue in the nature of a demurrer on the point of the Statute of Limitations should be tried before any other issues in the suit.

On 21st December, 1899, Goodman, Acting Chief Justice, decided that the plaintiff's claim was not barred by the Statute of Limitations, and on 14th March, 1900, his decision was upheld on appeal.

On the 26th March, 1900, an order was made *ex parte* by the Full Court granting leave to the defendants to appeal to Her Majesty in Council from the decision of the 14th March.

On the 8th May, 1900, plaintiff by his council moved to have the order of the 26th March set aside on the two grounds—

(1) That the decision of the 14th March appealed from was neither a final judgment, decree, or sentence nor a rule or order having the effect of a final or definitive sentence;

(2) That there was no satisfactory evidence before the Court that such decision was given or pronounced for or in respect of a sum or matter at issue above the amount or value of five hundred pounds sterling, or that such decision involved directly or indirectly the Title to Property or to some Civil Right exceeding the value of five hundred pounds sterling.

Accordingly, the first question before the Court is whether the judgment of the 14th March was a final judgment or not.

No case was cited which showed the meaning which had been attached to the term *final judgment* so as to constitute it a judgment from which an appeal, subject to certain condition of



amount and security, would lie as of right to the Privy Council.

On the one hand, the cases cited on behalf of the plaintiff decided what was or what was not a final order under Order LVIII. and its rules as regards the time for appealing from such an order.

On the other hand, the cases cited on behalf of the defendants showed that an order either granting or refusing a new trial was an order from which the Privy Council would entertain an appeal, and contained an intimation of the views of the Privy Council as to what was not a final judgment.

These, cases, however, do not assist us in deciding whether the judgment in question is a final judgment or not. In the absence of decisions directly relevant to the question, I must treat the matter as *res integra*.

Now, both an interlocutory and a final judgment are alike in this respect that each decides a given point: the difference is that an interlocutory judgment is one which is given during the course of a suit and has not the effect of finally determining it.

In the present suit there are several issues in fact and an issue in law. What has happened is that judgment on the issue in law has been given but that that judgment is not also decisive of the issues in fact. Is such a judgment final? It should be noted that the judgment in question was a preliminary judgment pronounced during the course of the suit and had not the effect of finally determining the rights of the parties, for it did not prevent the plaintiff from forthwith proceeding to try the issues in fact: it was a finding by a judge on an issue of law which, it had been agreed, should be tried separately.

In my opinion, a judgment which does not determine the result of a suit, nor dispose of the whole matter at issue in a suit, nor decide all the rights of the parties raised in a suit, is not a final judgment. The Court should have regard to the specific results of a given judgment in deciding whether it is final or not. If the effect is not to settle all the points in dispute between the parties, then such judgment appears to me to be not a final judgment.

My conclusion therefore is that the judgment of the 14th March last was not a final judgment; that it was not a judgment in respect of which leave to appeal to the Privy Council should have been granted and that the motion to set aside the order made on the 26th March last giving leave to appeal to the Privy Council should be allowed with costs.

This being so, I am not called on to decide whether the appealable value had been reached or not.

The Chief Justice.—The order of the Court then will be that the motion be refused and that there be no order as to costs.

#### MR. HO TUNG AND THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Puisne Judge said—On 26th February, 1900, judgment was delivered by the Chief Justice discharging an order calling upon the Man On Insurance Co., Ltd., to show cause why the register of members of the Company should not be rectified in respect of eleven specified shares by removing from the register the names of the transferors of the shares and substituting therefore the name Ho Tung, the transferee as the holder of such shares.

Having failed in his first attempt to get his name put on the register of members of the Man On Company in respect of those eleven shares, Ho Tung obtained, on the 26th April, an order *ex parte* that notice should be served on the Man On Company, that a motion filed on 7th April would be heard before the Full Court on a given day. The motion filed on 7th April was that the register of members of the Man On Company might be rectified by removing the names of the transferors of 108 specified shares other than the 11 shares already mentioned and substituting therefore the name of Ho Tung, the transferee, as the proprietor of such shares.

A Judge's summons to set aside the order of 26th April was taken out by the Man On Company, and the hearing came on before the Full Court on 9th May, when the summons was allowed to be treated as a motion, subject to a proper notice of motion being filed by the said Company. Certain preliminary objections were

taken by the Man On Company, but were abandoned in favour of an objection going to the merits, subject to the reservation of a question of costs as regards the form of the proceedings.

The objection on the merits was that the motion filed on the 7th April and order to be heard before the Full Court raised precisely the same questions and no others than those that had already been raised and decided between the same parties by the judgment of 26th February, discharging an order to show cause.

Mr. Francis for the Company conceded that the matter was strictly *res judicata*, but contented (1) that the identical questions raised in the motion filed on 7th April were raised in the motion filed on 5th February, and were heard before the Chief Justice on 16th and 17th February, and determined by him on 26th February, and (2) that the Court ought to exercise its inherent jurisdiction and stay further proceedings on the ground that the present proceedings are frivolous and vexatious and an abuse of the process of the Court.

According to the judgment of the Chief Justice delivered on 26th February, the following questions had arisen for decision—(a) whether the registered Articles of Association of the Man On Company were valid or invalid; (b) whether, if the said Articles were invalid, the regulations contained in Table A. of the First Schedule to the Companies Ordinance, 1865, applied to the Company and rendered unquestionable the right of registration claimed by Ho Tung; (c) whether, if the said articles were valid, Ho Tung was entitled upon a proper construction of them and in the circumstances of the case to have the transfers registered.

On behalf of Ho Tung, Mr. Slade admitted that the points of law raised on the earlier motion were raised on the later motion, with this difference—that in the present case the Man On Company have *absolutely* refused to consider the new applications.

The facts also, it was submitted, were not the same, for the shares are different and purchased at different times under different contracts, and the applicant, Ho Tung, is not now in the same relation to the Company as he was on the former occasion. Let me first take the different points of law alleged to exist, viz., that the Man On Co., have now *absolutely* refused to consider the new applications in respect of the 108 shares.

Ho Tung, in his affidavit of 7th April, para. 8 says the directors of the said Company which through their solicitors have refused to consider such applications. Then in para. 9 he says, "In reply to one of the said applications the reasons given by the solicitors for the said Company, for the refusal of the said directors to register shares in my name, were that I was not considered by the said directors to be a fit person to hold shares in the said Company, inasmuch as I was a shareholder and largely interested in other Insurance Companies carrying on business in competition with the said Company." He does not mention the reason for refusal to register the other applications which, from Mr. Wilkinson's affidavit of 9th April, para. 5, was because no shareholder had signified his desire in writing to the Secretary to sell any of his shares to Ho Tung in accordance with the provisions of Art. 26 of the Company's Articles. This was a *conditional* refusal, not an *absolute* refusal: and it nowhere appears in any affidavit that the conditional refusal of the Company was not good as law, for para. 9 of Mr. Wilkinson's affidavit does not touch the point, if the registered Articles of Association are the legal Articles of Association of the Company. It comes to this, that the alleged new point of law cannot arise; if the registered articles of Association are valid—and they have been held valid—then Article 26 is valid and the refusal to register, unless its provisions have been complied with, cannot come into question. The different points of law alleged to be involved in the later motion accordingly seem to me to be non-existent. Next as regards the different facts. It is alleged that the shares are different in their numbers and were purchased at different times under different contracts. Assume that all these alleged differences exist, is there any virtue in them to have altered the grounds of law on which the former decision rested had the present 108 shares instead of the original 11 been before the Court

on the previous occasion? If not—and I do not perceive any such virtue—then the bare subject matter, stripped of all adventitious circumstances, such as quantity and different transferors, appears to me to be in substance the same in both motions. Again, it is said that the relation of Ho Tung to the Man On Company is now different from what it was because Ho Tung is no longer a compradore to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co. The former relation of Ho Tung to the Company was that of a transferee desiring to have his name entered on the register of members as a holder of shares. That relation was not affected by Ho Tung's relation to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co. The present relation of Ho Tung to the Man On Company is the same as it was before and is not affected by his present relation to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co. Having dealt with the contention put forward on behalf of Ho Tung, my conclusion is that the question of law arising upon both motions are the same, and that the subject matter of his motion is substantially the same. This being so, is Ho Tung—no matter what object he has in view—to be allowed to reopen in the manner attempted, questions of law that have already been decided against him? In *Stephenson v. Garnett* (1898) 1 Q. B. 677, A. L. Smith L. J. said "it would be an abuse of the process of the Court to allow a suitor to litigate over again the same question which has already been decided against him. Though the Court ought to be slow to strike out a statement of claim or defence and to dismiss action as frivolous and vexatious, yet it ought to do so when, as here, it has been shown that the identical question sought to be raised has been already decided by a competent Court." In the same case Collins L. J. says, "The very same question which is raised in this action was decided by the judge, and that lets in the inherent jurisdiction of the High Court, as appears from the cases which have been cited to us to stay the action as frivolous and vexatious and an abuse of the process of the Court." Here is a distinct ruling that the bringing of a subsequent action involving a question identical with a question already disposed of between the parties is frivolous and vexatious and an abuse of the process of the Court.

For Ho Tung it was contended that the inherent jurisdiction of the Court to stay proceedings as frivolous vexatious and an abuse of the process of the Court was exercised only in cases in which a party on the face of it has no possible chance of success, or which in fact were hopeless. *Willis v. Earl Beauchamp*, 11 P. D. 59 was then cited. There Cotton L. J. said: "The action against the representatives of the persons would be hopeless, and I cannot but look upon this action as one which is vexatious and unnecessary and would produce no good result. It is calling upon the defendants here to contest the question of the relationship to the deceased after the vast number of years which have elapsed (nearly ninety years) without the probability of any good result arising therefrom. Brown L. J. said: "I think this action ought to be stayed as being a vexatious action within the meaning attached to that word by the Courts—because it can really lead to no possible good." Fry L. J. said: "I think it is hardly going too far to say that an action begun ninety years after the death of the person to whose estate it relates is almost *prima facie* vexatious." Then the Lords Justices assert that an action is vexatious, which is hopeless, or out of which there is no possibility of any good result arising, or which can really lead to no possible good, or which is brought after a long lapse of time. No question of the relitigation of a question already decided between the parties is herein raised. The L. J. J. say that in the particular case before them the action was for certain reasons vexatious. It is a long cry from that to saying that the elements which they found in that case must be elements in every case before a Court would exercise its inherent right. The next case of *Young v. Holloway* (1895) P. 87 which was referred to emphasizes the importance of not shutting out a litigant from what may even possibly be the assertion of a just right and therefore not deciding that a case is frivolous so as to stop proceedings. Then the President of the Probate Division refrained from pronouncing two parts of a case set up to be frivolous as to one part because, on the



evidence as it stood, he could not do so, and as to the other part, on the ground that further details might come to light. The case is of no help, because it shows why a judge did not, not why he did, stay proceedings as frivolous. The next case of Metropolitan Bank v. Pooley, 10 A.C. 210, was decided with reference to Order xxv. T. 4, and not upon the inherent jurisdiction of the Court at Common law. It was an attempt to maintain an action the foundation of which was the annulment of an adjudication in bankruptcy which the Courts had confirmed, and the decision of the House of Lords dismissing the action as frivolous and vexatious was an extended exercise under O. xxv. T. 4 of its common law jurisdiction.

The next case of A. G. for Trinidad and Tobago v. Ericht (1893) A. C. 518 was cited to show that parties were allowed to raise afresh questions of law already argued and decided; but that was because the questions of law had been decided by a Court without jurisdiction.

In a further case of Junior Canon of St. Pauls v. Crickett reported in Wightwick 30, date 1810, the plea that a decree of 1795 dismissed plaintiff's will, praying a discovery and amount in respect of tithes, was held not to be a bar to a subsequent bill raising a different point, viz., whether defendant was liable to pay tithes at 2/9 in the pound upon the reserved rent or upon the real value of the premises. Here the points raised by the two bills were not identical.

As another illustration of the grounds on which a Court will exercise its inherent jurisdiction to stay proceedings I may mention the case of Lawrance v. Norreys 15 A.D. 210 not cited in the argument, in which the Court, in exercise of its inherent powers, dismissed an action as an abuse of procedure where the claim was incapable of proof and without any solid basis.

Again in Reichel v. Mograth 14 A.C. 669, the Court exercised its inherent jurisdiction and held it to be an abuse of process for a party to attempt to retry the same issues which had already been conclusively decided against him or to defend a case in which he had not a shadow of defence. The opposite cases cited show then that there are many grounds upon which a Court will exercise its inherent jurisdiction and stay proceedings or dismiss an action. One of these grounds is that the identical question has already been decided between the two parties. In opposition to Stephenson v. Garnett counsel for Ho Tung cited and relied on N. E. R. T. v. Dalton Overseers (1898) 2 Q. G. 66. That case when looked into was a decision to the effect that a certain order of quarter sessions did not operate as an estoppel because the proper elements of an estoppel were not present, for the construction of the statute in question in that case was only a matter incidentally cognisable: the decision did not touch the point of the inherent jurisdiction of the Court to stay proceedings where a question already decided is sought to be retried. In assisting its inherent jurisdiction a Court does not of necessity base its action on an estoppel nor a *res judicata*, but on a variety of grounds, amongst which is the ground that a question once decided between the parties, whether or not it constitutes an estoppel or *res judicata*, shall not be relitigated, because such relitigation is vexatious, and an abuse of the process of the Court. This is the ground upon which I think the Court ought to exercise its inherent powers in the present case.

It was urged on behalf of the plaintiff that the present proceedings are not frivolous or vexatious or an abuse of the process because they have been taken *bona fide* with a view of enabling either party to appeal from the decision of this Court to Her Majesty in Council, the right of appeal being clear in the present case because the shares now in question are of the appealable value, whereas the shares in the former case were below that value. But the answer to this contention is that the Company ought not to be harassed by a second proceeding because the applicant did not take care to purchase shares of sufficient value in the first proceeding, the foundation of the two proceedings being substantially the same.

In the result, therefore, I am of opinion that the order of the 26th April last should be set aside with costs and the proceedings in the plaintiff's notice of motion be stayed till the further order of the Court. His Lordship the Chief Justice concurred.

## HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

On the 28th ult. a meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board was held. The President (the Hon. R. D. Ormsby, Director of Public Works) occupied the chair, and there were also present the Vice-president (Dr. Lawson, Acting Principal Civil Medical Officer), Lieut. Col. Ryan, Mr. J. McKie, Dr. Hartigan, Mr. E. Osborne, Dr. F. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), Mr. Fung Wa Chuen, Mr. Chan A Fook, and Mr. G. A. Woodcock (Secretary).

### DR. CLARK'S REPLY TO DR. HARSTON.

A letter was submitted from Dr. Harston relative to lime-washing. The letter has already appeared in our columns. The following from Dr. Clark was read:—

"I think that much of the Board's time might be saved if I discuss Dr. Harston's letter in a minute now instead of awaiting our next meeting.

"In the first place it behoves the Board to consider that the said letter enunciates a theory merely, and that any such theory must be examined by the light of facts and not accepted as a working hypothesis until the facts have cleared demonstrated its authenticity.

"To consider, therefore, the premises upon which this theory is based by its advocate we find in the first instance that two cases of plague are cited, both occurring 12 months ago, although there have been some 180 cases to date.

"In one of these the discovery of a couple of rats dead of plague is admitted to have been the existing cause of the disease. Where then is the connection between the lime-washing and the disease? Are we to assume that dead rats are only discovered upon domestic premises as the result of the bi-annual cleansing and lime-washing? Granting that this is dispensed with during epidemics, are such dead rats to be allowed to remain upon the premises to pollute the air with the vapours of decomposition lest their removal may excite an attack of plague in a person who handles them carelessly? Surely this case does not greatly strengthen the theory?

"The other case may perhaps have been of a similar nature, but the facts given are so bald that it seems to me impossible to make any deduction from them.

"However, the main plank upon which this theory seems to rest is that the cleansing and lime-washing of the Wanchai Health District took place during January and February of this year, and that immediately following this we had an outbreak of plague in that district.

"In the first place let me point out that the cleansing and lime-washing of that district took place in precisely the same months last year, and yet only 13 cases of plague occurred in that district during the months of January-April, 1899, out of a total of 129 cases, while no less than 68 of these cases occurred in No. 9 Health District, where the lime-washing is not done until May and June.

"So much for generalities, but I have looked much more closely into this matter, and I attach hereto a list of all the cases of plague which have occurred to date in the Wanchai district, and in the same table will be found the dates of the cleansing and lime-washing of these houses. These dates are the ones on which notice of intention to do the work was given by the contractors, and the great majority were done within three to four days of these dates, but even if we allow ten days as the extreme limit, and another ten days for the incubation of the disease, we have an interval of (say) three weeks as the maximum interval between the work of cleansing and the occurrence of cases of plague.

"An examination of the table will show that out of the 90 cases detailed therein there is such an interval only in one case. In all the others the cases of plague either occurred before the lime-washing or at such a long interval afterwards that no medical man would contend that the cleansing bore any actual relationship to the outbreak of the disease.

"In the face of these facts I fail to see how such a theory can be maintained."

Replying to an enquiry of the Secretary, Dr. Harston wrote as follows:—

"The cases of plague occurring during lime-washing which I had in my mind when writing my letter of May 7th are two in number, the more striking of the two being the case of

Onko Nakomara, landlady of No. 11, Gage-street. In this case the patient, while moving various articles of furniture preparatory to lime-washing and with a view to discovering the cause of a bad smell, came across two boxes under which she discovered two dead rats. Three days after the woman exhibited symptoms of plague, the initial bubo being in the left femoral region, which strongly predisposes to the fact that inoculation occurred somewhere on the left foot or leg. The woman subsequently died of the disease. The date of my visit was June 21st, 1899. The other case I had in mind was that of Maria Lee, whom I visited on May 31st, 1899, at the St. Francis Home, Wanchai. It has since come to my knowledge that quite recently the houses in Holy Infant lane were lime-washed. I am given to understand that there were no cases of plague previous to lime-washing. Since then I learn there have been several in this lane. Wherein is the benefit of lime-washing during an epidemic of plague? I enclose a notification of plague which occurred to-day in the same lane."

The VICE-PRESIDENT said the lime-washing they carried on during regular periods of the year was meant entirely as a cleansing process. He did not say that their present methods of disinfection were perfect or anything near it, because it was so very difficult to get efficient supervision. Possibly then disinfecting arrangements might be improved, but he thought the whole of this correspondence had arisen from a mistaken idea of the routine which was carried out. He thought the best thing was to thank Dr. Harston for bringing this matter before them, but after thinking over the matter he did not see how they were going to improve matters unless by getting a few more men to look after the individual disinfection of infected houses. But if they were going to have to stop lime-washing simply because they could not afford to pay for the disinfection by antiseptics it would be a case of God help the colony.

Mr. OSBORNE thought the matter would be best dealt with by asking Dr. Harston to come to their next meeting and have this misunderstanding cleared up, because from what he understood in conversation with Dr. Harston he did not object to the lime-washing in any shape, except that in times of plague the cleansing process disturbed the dust, and that coolies who walked about the room bare-footed were apt to become inoculated by plague germs in the process of cleansing. If that was so—and in this matter they had to be guided entirely by professional opinion—there was a great deal in what Dr. Harston said, and he thought it would be better if they asked him to attend their next meeting and to explain exactly what he did mean. If there was any truth in Dr. Harston's theory that the disturbance of dust spread the plague, perhaps it would be better to re-consider their methods. He moved that Dr. Harston be asked to attend the meeting of the Board that day fortnight.

The VICE-PRESIDENT, in seconding, suggested that Dr. Harston should be invited to attend the meeting the Board had in committee.

Mr. Osborne agreed, and the motion was carried.

### DR. CLARK AND OVERCROWDING.

A preliminary report by Dr. Clark on overcrowding said:—

"I have the honour to report that on 31st March last there were only 75 vacant houses in the city of Victoria. A night inspection has been made in No. 7 Health District, where the greatest number of vacant houses were to be found, and 286 floors have been visited between the hours of 11 p.m. and 5 a.m.

"The total number of persons that may legally occupy these floors is found to be 3,724 and the actual number of persons sleeping there was 2,430. A small amount of overcrowding of individual floors was detected; thus in one common lodging-house there was an excess of ten persons over the legal limit; in one other floor there was an excess of nine persons; and in three other floors an excess of eight persons.

"Legal notices have been served in these instances to abate the overcrowding. It is interesting to note that the figures coincide almost exactly with the tabular report drawn up by me last year, and which was based on the estimate of population of the city of Victoria. This table gives 8.6 persons per occupied floor,



and the figures obtained by these night visits give 8.5 persons per floor."

It was agreed to refer the report to the special meeting for further consideration.

#### ANTI-PLAGUE INOCULATION.

Chapter IV. of the Indian Plague Commission, which deals with anti-plague inoculation, was submitted.

Lieut. Col. RYAN spoke against inoculation.

The VICE-PRESIDENT said that last year they got out a large supply of Haffkine lymph, but beyond the Indians at the Dock and a few of the Board's own servants who were inoculated they could not get anyone to undergo the process. He had no doubt himself that it reduced the mortality of plague when the plague was contracted, and it also reduced the percentage of people attacked in a town where inoculation was carried out, but the mischief of it was that people who had been through the inoculation process swore that they would never have it done again.

It was decided to acknowledge the receipt of the report with thanks.

#### THE PLAGUE IN MANILA.

A letter dated 26th April, from the President of the Board of Health at Manila, said:—"There has been no increase in the number of cases of plague. In fact there has been a diminution. There are very few cases in the city now. The death rate of the city is smaller than at any time since we began keeping records."

It was ordered that the letter be laid on the table.

The VICE-PRESIDENT observed that the least said about this the better. It was no use people who lived in glass houses throwing stones.

#### THE EXTERMINATION OF RATS.

His Excellency the Governor granted authority to continue the payment of two cents for every rat killed for three months. As the three months expire on June 7th the Secretary suggested that the opinion of the Board be obtained as to the advisability of continuing these payments, so that the necessary authority might be obtained before the expiration of the three months allowed. A return of rats received was submitted by the Secretary, who added, "The large increase in the number of rats received lately is doubtless owing to the new mode of payment adopted on Feb. 6th, by which the Inspectors of the various Health Districts receive the rats at the dust carts as they go round and pay the rewards on the spot. The return is as follows:—

16th Jan. to 31st Jun. ....	37
1st Feb. to 14th Feb. ....	112
15th Feb. to 28th Feb. ....	1,025
1st March to 14th March ....	1,434
15th March to 28th March ....	2,245
29th March to 11th April ....	2,918
12th April to 25th April ....	3,017
26th April to 9th May ....	3,046

Total 13,834

On the motion Mr. OSBORNE, seconded by Dr. LOWSON, it was decided to ask the Government for further funds to pay for rats.

AN ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AGAIN SUGGESTED.

Mr. OSBORNE proposed the following motion of which he had given notice:—"That the Sanitary Board are unanimously of opinion that an Assistant Medical Officer of Health is urgently needed as the duties and responsibilities of the Department are more than one Medical man can be reasonably expected to undertake." He said—In proposing the resolution which stands in my name, it is unnecessary to add to what has already been written and said on the subject except it be for the information of the members who were appointed to the Board subsequent at the meeting on 28th Oct. last. On that date the Board unanimously adopted the suggestions of the committee appointed to consider the questions of additions to the Sanitary staff, and one of those recommendations was the appointment of an assistant M. O. H.—a qualified medical man whose whole time should be given to the work of the Sanitary Board and whose pay and position should be such as to attract a man worthy of carrying on the arduous duties now so ably fulfilled by Dr. Clark in the event of that gentleman's absence. The Government however did not accede to the Board's request. It must be evident to every member of the Board that the work done by Dr. Clark is of a nature

which cannot in the interests of the colony be handed over to a *locum tenens*, however able and energetic and willing that *locum tenens* may be. The myriads of legal points and the mass of Sanitary laws and byelaws which the M. O. H. needs to travel through in his every day's work requires a man to be in constant touch with the subject, and this will be especially so with the coming into operation of the new Insanitary Properties Ordinance. There are many other reasons which could be urged in favour of the appointment, but I think, Sir, that on these grounds alone it is our duty to recommend the matter again to the Government's favourable consideration.

Lieut. Col. RYAN seconded, and the motion was carried.

#### THE PLAGUE IN FORMOSA.

A further return of the progress of plague in Tainan, Formosa, showing 16 new cases on the 24th ult.

Mr. McKie and Dr. Clark minuted in favour of all vessels arriving from any port in the Island of Formosa being ordered into quarantine for inspection.

On the motion of Dr. CLARK, seconded by Mr. McKie, it was decided to recommend the Government to declare Tainan infected with plague.

#### A GOOD SAMPLE.

An analysis of a sample of milk taken from the Wo Hop Dairy was submitted. Mr. T. J. Wild, Acting Government Analyst, observing that he was of opinion this was a sample of genuine milk.

#### THE LIMEWASHING RETURN.

In his fortnightly lime-washing return, Mr. J. H. Danby (Chief Inspector) said:—"The Western district period is now current, and to date only a very small proportion of the houses have been notified that it is the intention of the owner to cleanse (some 100 or so). This has in a measure been fortunate in that it has allowed the Inspector time for the prosecution of Central District defaulting owners. There are still a large number of summonses to be heard during the next few days probably about 200. In addition to the above prosecutions there have been to date in connection with Kowloon property 58 prosecutions, resulting in fines to the amount of \$580 being inflicted. It is hoped that when the period for the Western District ends there will be only at most a very small proportion of prosecutions required."

#### THE HEALTH OF THE COLONY.

The death rate for the week ended May 5th was 23.8, against 26.3 for the previous week and 30.4 for the corresponding week last year. The rate for the following week was 31.7, against 33.5 for the corresponding week last year.

#### THE PLAGUE AT MACAO.

The deaths in Macao for the week ended May 6th numbered 79 (including 37 from plague), the number for the succeeding week being 86 (including 43 from plague).

This was all the business.

We observe from Washington and New York papers to hand that Consul-General Wildman is spoken of as a desirable candidate for the Vice-Presidency.

The other day a woman reported at No. 7 Police Station, West Point, that she had lost her adopted daughter. A search was instituted, with the result that it was found that the girl had been taken away by two men. These men were traced to a brothel, where they were arrested. The girl was found secreted in an adjoining room.

The canonisation of the founder of the Society of Christian Brothers—John Baptiste de la Salle—was celebrated at St. Joseph's College on Thursday evening by the holding of a fête in the grounds, which had been beautifully decorated with lanterns artistically arranged by the boy boarders, the British, American, and Spanish flags also figuring prominently, together with an illuminated picture of the founder. The chapel had also been charmingly adorned. A band stand which had been erected was occupied by the band from the U. S. flag-ship *Baltimore*. A varied selection of music was admirably rendered, several of the items being heartily encored, notably "Cavaleria a Rusticana" and "Oh! Listen to the band." Refreshments were provided, and altogether an exceedingly pleasant evening was spent.

## VICTORIA DIAMOND JUBILEE MEMORIAL.

The following brief report of what has taken place since the last general meeting held August 16th, 1899, in relation to the Diamond Jubilee Memorial, has been forwarded to us by the Executive Committee:—

### THE VICTORIA HOSPITAL AND NURSING INSTITUTE.

1. At the last General Meeting held August 15th, 1899, the chairman stated that the Committee were then in a position to proceed with the Hospital and Nursing Institute in accordance with the plans prepared by the architects and on the basis of the estimate prepared by them.

2. On August 26th, the architects, Messrs. Palmer and Turner, were instructed to call for tenders and to report the result as early as possible.

They reported on November 23rd that they had called for lump-sum tenders and that the lowest received was some 50 per cent. in excess of their estimate.

3. The Committee then instructed them to take out a bill of quantities and call for fresh tenders.

The quantities were ready about the end of January, and after much difficulty the result of the large amount of building going on in the colony and the consequent rise in prices, the Committee have at length obtained a reasonable tender and have entered into a contract for the erection of the Hospital on Barker Road.

4. The Committee have found it impossible owing to the rise in prices, to proceed with the building of the Nursing Institute. They have reported this to Government and pointed out that as quarters will be provided at the new Hospital for a resident surgeon effecting a saving of \$720 per annum, which if capitalized at 5 per cent., amounts to \$14,400, they hoped that the Government would obtain the permission of the Secretary of State to erect the Nursing Institute Wing and pay for it out of the revenues of the colony, in which case any available balance from the Hospital fund would be handed over for that purpose.

5. The financial position now stands as follows:—

Balance at credit of fund (31st March) \$101,197.22	
Estimated accumulation of Interest on Fund during disbursement, say	3,802.78

Total amount available, say	105,000.00
Contracts for preparation of site and erection of Hospital and Quarters on Baker Road	87,776.06
Goods to be obtained from England, say	10,000.00
Architects Commission and fees, say	5,500.00

Total amount to be expended 103,276.06  
There will therefore be an estimated balance of some \$1,724 to cover further contingencies, an allowance of \$2,250 having been made for ordinary contingencies in the contract.

6. The work of preparing the site for the Hospital has been commenced and it is hoped that there will now be no further delay and that in due course this section of the scheme for commemorating Her Majesty's 60 years' reign will be brought to a successful conclusion.

#### JUBILEE ROAD.

1. The Committee are pleased to report that the memorial to the Secretary of State has been practically successful, the following reply having been received:—

#### COLONIAL SECRETARY'S LETTER.

Hongkong, Colonial Secretary's Office,  
7th April, 1900.

Sir,

With reference to the Colonial Secretary's letter No. 1,689, of the 3rd of October last, I am directed to transmit to you for the information of the Jubilee Committee the enclosed copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies in answer to the Governor's despatch No. 274 of the 27th of September last, in which was forwarded the statement which you submitted on behalf of the Jubilee Committee under date of the 15th of the same month, on the subject of the proposed construction of a road from Kennedy Town to Aberdeen.

The conditions upon which the Military Authorities are prepared to withdraw their objections to the road are as follows:—



- (a.) The road to follow generally the 150 ft. contour.  
 (b.) The revetments on the seaward side of the road to form a 3 ft. parapet.  
 (c.) The platforms over any nullahs the road may cross to be easily removeable, and  
 (d.) Projections to be formed at points suitable to serve as gun positions.

I have the honour to be, sir,  
 Your most obedient servant,

F. H. MAY.

Acting Colonial Secretary.

The Honourable C. P. CHATER, C.M.G.,  
 Chairman Jubilee Committee.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S LETTER.

SECRETARY OF STATE TO GOVERNOR OF HONG-KONG.

Downing-street,

28th February, 1900.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 274 of the 27th September last, forwarding copy of correspondence relating to the projected construction of a road round the island of Hongkong in commemoration of the sixtieth anniversary of Her Majesty's Accession to the throne.

2. Subject to the Military considerations of which you are separately advised, I am prepared to concur in the opinion expressed in paragraph 9 of your despatch under acknowledgement, assuming the Trustees of the subscribers consider that they are bound by Resolution Three of the Jubilee Committee, and do not see their way to adopt Mr. Ormsby's suggestion, which would have seemed preferable on other grounds and begin the work at the Shaukiwan end.

I am, &c.,

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

Governor Sir Henry A. BLAKE, G.C.M.G., &c.

2. No serious difficulties are anticipated in complying with the requirements, and although the proposal to construct the road as near sea level as possible has to be modified, the new road will still be a decided improvement on the existing (Pokfulum) road, which rises to an altitude of 490 feet above sea level and does not follow the shore line. The level of the new road will be about the same as that of the Pokfulum Road where it joins the Bonham Road near the C.M.S. house.

Conditions (b) and (d) are practically questions of expense only and therefore concern the Government who have undertaken to complete the Road. Condition (c) is curious and interesting in view of the practical demonstration so recently given by the Boers of the ease with which structures of great magnitude may be wrecked.

The following letter has now been written to the Government accepting the conditions and urging that the plans, specification, etc., may be put in hand at once and an early start made on the work.

LETTER FROM COMMITTEE TO COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1900.

Sir,

In reply to your letter No. 587 of the 7th April enclosing a copy of despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the subject of the proposed construction of a road from Kennedy Town to Aberdeen, I have the honour to inform you that at a meeting held on the 18th inst. the Jubilee Committee (executive) carefully considered the conditions upon which the Military Authorities prepared to withdraw their objection to the road and that the committee see no reason why these conditions should not be complied with.

2—There has already been too much delay in starting the road and the Committee strongly urge that the preparation of working plans, specification, &c., may now be put in hand at once and that tenders may be called for and the work commenced at as early a date as possible.

3—The Committee further express the hope that in the event of the Public Works Department being too short-handed to make an immediate start, the matter may be referred back to them with a view to the employment of a local firm of engineers, it being distinctly understood that the plans must be approved by the Director of Public Works, who would also exercise a general supervision.

4—It is presumed that, in any case, before tenders are called for, the plans will be sub-

mitted to the Jubilee Committee for any remarks they may have to make.

I have the honour to be Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. P. CHATER,

Chairman Jubilee Committee.

Hon. F. H. MAY, C.M.G.,

Acting Colonial Secretary,

&c., &c., &c.

## THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION.

### THE RECEPTION AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

In his capacity as Acting-Governor, H.E. Major-General Gascoigne, C.M.G., entertained a large number of guests at Government House on the 24th ult. in honour of the Queen's Birthday. A small and select party sat down to dinner, consisting of the head military, naval and civil officials, and the unofficial members of Council. Captain Scott, C.B., of the *Terrible*, was also present. After dinner the other guests began to arrive, and the interior of Government House soon presented a brilliant scene. In the brightly-lighted reception-rooms and hall the guests moved to and fro, or chatted in groups, the scene presenting a variety of colour and animation. The charming toilettes of the ladies, with the glittering consular and civil uniforms formed a pleasing contrast to the white military and naval costumes and the sombre dress of the civilians, whilst the khaki and red uniforms of the Volunteers added an additional feature to the scene. Outside, the grounds and trees were bedecked with gaily coloured Japanese lanterns, and seats were plentifully scattered about for the convenience of those guests who desired to sit in the open air and listen to the bands. On the rear lawn the band of the Hongkong Regiment played a selection of music, whilst on the verandah adjoining the ball-room the band of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers provided the airs for the dancing. The ball-room was made full use of by those who were not deterred by the heat from dancing. Supper was provided on the floor below. The affair was an unequalled success and was greatly enjoyed by all present. General and Mrs. Gascoigne are to be heartily congratulated on the result of the entertainment and on having fulfilled so pleasingly the social duties of the head of the colony in the absence of Sir Henry and Lady Blake. Captain Trefusis, the general's aide-de-camp, and Mr. R. F. Johnston, in the capacity of private secretary, were responsible for the arrangements, and were most energetic and attentive. The party terminated about midnight.

### THE GOVERNOR'S SALARY.

The following is the Secretary of State's despatch with reference to the Governor's salary:—  
 Downing Street,  
 6th April, 1900.

SIR,—Since my despatch No. 280 of the 8th December, 1899, was written, in which I authorised the increase of the Governor's Entertainment Allowance by \$3,000 a year, my attention has been drawn to the fact that the salary of the Governor is not equivalent to the full amount of £5,000, which by the Governor's Pension Act (28 and 29 Vict. Cap. 113) is laid down as the minimum salary entitling a Governor to the highest rate of pension on retirement.

2. I have the honour inform you that I am of opinion that a Colony occupying the important position of Hongkong should pay its Governor a salary equivalent to £5,000, and I have little doubt that the Legislative Council will readily agree to do so.

3. I would suggest that out of the total salary of £5,000, £800 should be regarded as an Entertainment Allowance, that being the approximate equivalent of the present Entertainment Allowance of \$8,000. The Exchange Compensation Allowance at present received by the Governor will, of course, cease to be paid.

4. I have accordingly to request that you will lay these proposals before the Legislative Council, and that you will invite the Council to vote the increased salary from the 1st January next.

5. The proposal that the Governor's salary should be reckoned in sterling and paid to him at the current rate of exchange, is intended to meet the requirements of the Imperial Act above referred to. The same argument does not apply to the ordinary Civil Service of the Colony, whose salaries will, of course, continue to be reckoned in dollars.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient, humble Servant.

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

Governor Sir HENRY A. BLAKE,  
 G.C.M.G., &c., &c., &c.

### THE £200,000 LOAN.

The following is the final statement in respect of the Loan of £200,000 raised under Ordinance No. 2 of 1893, which was laid before the Legislative Council on the 28th ult.

	Dr.	Cr.
Amount realised .....		\$1,792,153.62
Praya Reclamation .....	\$386,134.40	
Praya Reclamation, Reconstruction of Government Piers .....	140,000.00	
Central Market .....	222,729.59	
Slaughter House, Pig and Sheep Depôts .....	103,567.92	
Cattle Depôts .....	15,049.61	
Water and Drainage Works .....	759,215.64	
Gaol Extension .....	165,456.46	
Total .....	\$1,792,153.62	\$1,792,153.62

A. M. THOMSON,  
 Treasurer.

Treasury, 17th May, 1900.

### ATTEMPTED MURDER AT SHAUKIWAN.

ATTACKING HIS WIFE WITH A CHOPPER.

At the Magistracy on the 28th ult. a Chinese fitter named Chan On was charged with attempted murder. It appears that he has only recently arrived from Singapore and has been residing with his wife at Shaukiwan. On being informed that his wife had been unfaithful to him during his absence, his anger was aroused and he seems to have deliberately decided upon putting her to death. He accordingly purchased a wood-chopper with a keen edge, and at four o'clock on Sunday morning approached the bed in which his wife and another woman were sleeping, apparently, and without giving her any warning, began to smash her in the face with the chopper. The poor woman threw out her hands to save her face and got her arms cut in consequence. The other woman who did the same was also injured about the wrists. Finally the wife managed to get away from him and escaped out of the house. The husband followed, but not seeing her he made his way to the Shaukiwan Police Station, where he made a report to Inspector Robertson. He said he had attempted to murder his wife, that she had escaped, but that he did not know whether she was dead or not. The man being greatly excited and covered with blood the Inspector accompanied him home. The wife was not there, but on going into the next house he discovered her in a state of collapse, having lost a considerable quantity of blood. She was removed to the hospital, which it is not expected she will be able to leave before Friday.

When charged the prisoner, who speaks English, said:—"Yes, my wife is a bad woman. I tried to kill her, but she is not dead yet."

At the Magistracy he said: "Yes, I tried to kill my wife. I bought this chopper specially for the purpose. I paid 25 cents for it."

He was remanded until Friday.

The Penang tramways, with the sanction of the Court, have been sold, provisionally, it is reported, to Messrs. J. G. Allan and R. Young.

In Canton the anniversary of Her Majesty the Queen's birthday was duly observed. During the day the ships in port were gaily dressed with bunting. In the forenoon the British Consul, Mr. B. C. G. Scott, received calls from his colleagues, and the principal residents of Shameen. In the evening the British Consulate was nicely illuminated with coloured lanterns, and at 10 p.m. a great quantity of crackers and fireworks were let off by one of the British firms.



## THE NEW HAMBURG-AMERICA LINER.

In response to an invitation from Captain Lühneschloss a large party went over to Kowloon on the 29th ult. to inspect the latest addition to the Hamburg-Amerika Line, the *Hamburg*, when they were cordially received and shown over the ship. The following is a brief description of the *Hamburg*. She was built this year at Stettin by the Vulcan Ship-building Company and is a boat of 10,599 tons gross and 6,597 net. Her length is 520 feet, she is 60 feet beam and draws 30 feet of water when fully laden. She has twin-screws and engines of the most modern type, quadruple expansion. The steering gear is worked by hydraulic power by a new patent called the "Telemotor." Her accommodation for passengers is excellent. The saloon, music and ladies' saloons are upholstered and furnished in a most luxurious style, and are fitted with electric fans. She has cabin accommodation for 230 first class and 125 second class passengers, all perfectly ventilated and situated above the main deck. The accommodation for the captain and officers is placed all near the bridge and chart room. The *Hamburg* is fitted with all the latest appliances for ensuring the safety of the passengers, notable among which is an electrical arrangement for throwing the life-buoys in case a man falls overboard. She has eight hatches for cargo which are worked by numerous hydraulic and steam cranes. Her speed is 17 knots. Altogether she is one of the finest ships that have come to Hongkong. She leaves for Europe to-day at noon with a large number of passengers on board.

## THE THEATRE.

Miss Muriel Alleyne's Farewell Concert duly came off at the Theatre on the 26th ult. before a well-filled house, including a party from Headquarters House. The heat was oppressive but those who braved it to come to the concert were well rewarded by the entertainment provided. After the Overture "Caliph of Bagdad" by the band of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Mr. Alec Marsh opened the proceedings with Sullivan's "Thou art passing hence," in which his fine voice was heard to great advantage, as indeed it was in the other songs which he sang in the course of the evening. He was followed by Mr. E. Danenberg with a Pianoforte Solo, a well rendered Etude by Rubinstein. Miss Alleyne's song "The Promise," which came next, fully deserved the encore which it got, and this, "The Amorous Goldfish," from *The Geisha*, was enthusiastically received. Mr. J. H. Moir, R. W. F., contributed a Cello Solo, for which he had a merited recall. The next item was to have been a song by Mr. C. H. Lammert, but he was unable to appear, his place being taken by Lieut. Walwyn with "Beautiful Bountiful Bertie," which was down for the second half of the programme. Lieut. Walwyn achieved what may be called with truth his usual success and was encored. Miss Alleyne's recitation "The Curfew Bell" exhibited her powers of declamation excellently and was much appreciated by the audience. To finish the first half of the evening, Mr. L. A. De Gracia played a Violin Solo, "Brindisi." After the interval, the band played a selection from *The Geisha*, and then Mr. Marsh gave a fine but brief song from Liza Lehmann's "Persian Garden," followed by Marzials's "My Love is Come," which was as good as we have now learnt to expect from Mr. Marsh. Mr. Danenberg contributed a Pianoforte Solo; Miss Alleyne, "Castles in the Air" (*The French Maid*), and, as an encore, "Coming through the Rye," both capital. Lieut. Walwyn, two comic songs, including "What ho! She bumps," Mr. Moir a Cello Solo by Rubinstein; and Mr. Marsh "The Handy Man" by request, the chorus being taken up by the house. Finally Miss Alleyne sang Bevan's "Flight of Ages," and an encore being insisted on, the popular "Jewel of Asia." Altogether the evening passed off most excellently, and Miss Alleyne will be able, we hope, to carry away pleasant recollections of Hongkong. Numerous bouquets were presented to her in the course of the entertainment and all her songs was highly appreciated. Her

assistants worked capitally and we must not forget to mention Mr. Ward's able performance at the piano.

## LOSS OF THE S.S. "USSURI."

Messrs. Siemssen & Co., the agents of the Chinese Eastern Railway Company, have received information that the steamer *Ussuri*, belonging to the Russian company they represent, is reported to have been totally wrecked off the island of Saghalien. The agents anticipate the reception of details in a few days. The *Ussuri* was formerly the *Hohenzollern*, owned by the Norddeutscher Lloyd, and was employed on the run between here and Japan. She was sold about six months ago to the Russian railway company.

## THE NEW SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME.

The Treasurer of the new Soldiers' and Sailors' Home begs to acknowledge gratefully the following additional sums:—

	Scts.
Mr. Patton	53.75
Bomb. Stewart	50
Mr. W. M. Watson	27
Bomb. Herbert	25
Mr. H. N. Mody	25
Tak Kee	25
Wing Tai Loong	25
Robert Jack	25
Wing Kee	25
Kwong Tuck Cheung	25
Leung Sing	25
Mr. Graham	41.50
Sgt. Portsmouth	11
D. S. Dady Burjor	11
Capt. Fullam	19.75
Mr. Prentiss	10.75
Mr. Steele	10.75
Mr. Rutter	10.75
Gun. Ratcliffe	10
Mr. Moir	10
Mr. Penning	10
Mr. Wheeler	10
Mr. Ford, H.M.S. Centurion	10
Capt. Granville	10
Hon. L. R. Belilios	10
Dr. Rennie	10
Mr. Wicking	10
Mr. Huke	10
Mr. Shoolbred	10
C. H. S., H.M.S. Centurion	10
Mr. Kinghorn	10
Mr. Dale	10
Mr. Max Watson	10
Jata & Co.	10
Talati & Co.	10
E. Pabaney	10
Mr. Harley	9
Sergt. Glassbrook	5
S. S. Bevenue	5
Capt. Webster	5
Capt. Barber	5
Mr. Cooper	5
Mr. Robertson	5
Mr. Nicholson	5
Mr. Townsend	5
Mr. Miller	5
Mr. Henderson	5
Mr. Hamilton	5
Mr. Sterling	5
Mrs. H. J. Reid	5
Mr. Mackenzie	5
A. R. J. P.	5
J. A. H. M.	5
Mr. Chinoy	5
N. Mody & Co.	5
C. Pallanjee & Co.	5
P. F. Talati	5
C. A. F.	5
R. S. Woonwalla & Co.	5
M. J. Vassania	5
S. B. Bhabha	5
Mr. Petts	4
Bex A. S. R.	10
Small Sums (Corp. Hall)	10
Mr. Richardson	3
Mr. Robertson	2
Mr. Nicholson	2
Mrs. Hills	2
A Friend	2
Master Jack Bone	1
Miss Edna Bone	1
Small Sums	15

## THE LEKIN QUESTION.

*Der Ostasiatische Lloyd* in its issue of May 25th says:—H.E. Sheng Hsuen-huai, Director General of the South-China railroads, who some months ago was commissioned by the Imperial Government to prepare new customs treaties with the powers, arrived at Shanghai the other day. This seems to indicate that the negotiations have taken the course usual in China. Seemingly it was impossible to surmount the immense difficulties presenting themselves in the abrogation of the *lekin* system. We are informed, from a most reliable source, that now the Viceroy has been instructed to furnish the central government with information as to how far it would be possible to alter or abolish the *lekin* system within their respective provinces. In the interest of a much desirable reform of the Chinese system of finances it is earnestly to be hoped that the Powers should realize the difficulties in the way of a complete abolishment of the *lekin* system, which make it imperative that other means should be found to lead to a compromise on the pending question. One of the main objections—and it seems a genuine Chinese objection—is the fact that the abolishment of the *lekin* would make many thousands of people paupers who now find employment by the system and make a comfortable living. It must be granted that a consideration of this kind, however much it may influence the Chinese Government, can have no weight with the Powers. A more important question, though, is: will the deficiency, caused by the abrogation of the *lekin*, be adequately covered by the newly proposed revenue system?—Hardly! It must be considered that the larger part of the *lekin* is being expended for certain requirements of the respective provincial governments, for which there exists no other revenue. To us it seems very doubtful that the money derived from increased duties, once transmitted to the central government coffers, should find its way back to the different provincial governments and the latter being deprived of one of their main revenues, would seem to be compelled to levy blackmail upon natives and foreigners from the new system. We believe that a moderate *lekin* system, in addition to the proposed duties, will not hurt commercial interests in China, especially as in both cases the Chinese consumer will bear the burden. Besides, the *lekin* seems hopelessly involved in the *lekin* question and we all know how hard it is—nay, it is impossible—to induce the Chinese Government to relinquish an established source of revenue, such as is even today recognized as a legitimate means of taxation in countries nearer to the heart of Europe.

## CANTON.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, 26th May.

### ANTI-CHRISTIAN AGITATORS.

Some idle and varagous have been going about the streets hawking and spreading wild and absurd news about the Roman Catholics and selling at once cash a piece tracts intended to incite the populace to disturbance. They say among other things, that H.E. the Viceroy Li Hung-chang has received orders from the Emperor to destroy the Christian Church. The French Bishop, the Right Rev. Aug. Chausse, having got hold of this piece of news, sent it to the French Consul and requested him to bring it to the notice of the Viceroy, who ordered the local mandarins to make arrests and issue a notification as follows:—"The Nam Hoi and Punyu Magistrates by order of H. E. the Viceroy Li issue this notification for the information of the people; that it is unlawful to invent or publish news containing any wild and scurrilous language against the Christian religion, with intent to deceive the mind of the people, for the Christian religion is permissible in China by Treaty; that the Chinese who embrace Christianity are Chinese subjects the same as those who have not, and are amenable to the law of China; consequently there ought not to be any distinction; and that orders have been given to the soldiers and police to arrest any person or persons (be he or they newspaper men or otherwise), and these will be severely punished according to law."



## DISCIPLINE WITH AN UNFORTUNATE RESULT.

A certain Mr. Wong who has been to America, and knows something of foreign drilling, was appointed commandant of the native army by the Viceroy, having under his command 500 soldiers. He was pretty strict and meant to keep discipline firmly. He spoke English in drilling and taught his soldiers to handle a rifle and to march. Whilst he was on the parade ground at the north gate on the 21st, one of the soldiers could not hold laughing, whereon he lost his temper, and grasping the scabbard of his sword, he ordered him to be caught and brought before him to be punished by bambooing for breach of discipline. The soldier shouted out "save life" and abused the commandant. Commandant Wong became more and more excited and angry, took a sword and was going to kill him. The soldier had his pistols, and they also got excited and wanted to seize and punish Wong for cowardice. Just as they were on the point of making a rush, Wong became so frightened that he decided to leave by the back door to save his own life.

## PURE WATER FOR CANTON.

Permission has been granted by H.E. Li Hung-chang to Mr. Ho Sow Kai and others of Hongkong to establish water-works in Canton and to supply the city and district with pure water from Chung Lo. It is said that the promoters are going to start a joint stock company on limited liability principles to carry out this enormous enterprise. It should be a paying concern.

## THE DRAGON-BOAT FESTIVAL.

The 1st of June next being the Feast of the dragon-boats, all the official yamen and Customs will be closed and a general public holiday observed. A few days previously to this it is usual for boats of 50 to 100 yards long each and manned by 120 to 170 persons, generally half-naked coolies and hawkers beating drums and gongs, to paddle about and exercise in the river preparatory to the event. As a rule, these boats would raise their price of hiring from a few dollars up to \$120 or more each for a day and a night; and the wealthy people don their best clothes in their boats on that gala day, ready to vie with each other in showing off and spending money. They give prizes of silver medals, silk-flags, wine, roast pigs and ducks to the dragon-boats. With this feast is connected the following legend:—Wat-yun was a privy counsellor of Prince Hwai of the state of Cho, B.C. 314, and stood high in his favour, until ousted from his position by a jealous rival who unjustly denounced him to the sovereign. Finding his counsel disregarded, and the condition of his country becoming desperate, this disgraced minister resolved to bid farewell to life, and betaking himself to the bank of the river Mi Lo, after revealing his distress and final resolution to a fisherman whom he encountered, clasped a stone to his bosom and plunged beneath the waters. This suicide took place on the 5th day of the 5th moon, and in commemoration of the statesman's death, the people of Cho were accustomed on that day to hold an animal festival, when offerings of rice were cast into the river, to propitiate, it was said, the water-spirits, as was done when attempts were made to recover his body. This festival is generally celebrated in the southern part of China, under the name of the feast of dragon-boats, and a peculiar description of rice pudding or dumpling enveloped in the leaves of a water-plant is eaten in commemoration of the event.

The Russian minister at Peking, according to a recent letter from that city, gave a grand banquet on the evening of the 11th instant at the Russian Legation, to which were invited nearly all the Ministers of the Tsungli Yamen, only those—one or two—who were known to be friendly to Great Britain being absent from the function. It is reported that the banquet was held to "rejoice over the completion of a secret understanding between the two empires in anticipation of certain movements of other Foreign Powers re the Boxer agitations." This explanation comes from reliable Chinese sources at Peking, who also state that the alleged secret understanding between Russia and China has made the former Power paramount at Peking, for the present at any rate.—N.-C. Daily News.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

## THE POST OFFICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."  
Kowloon Institute, 23rd May, 1900.

Sir.—With your kind permission I should like to fill a small space in the columns of your valuable paper with a protest against the manner in which our Government post offices in this colony are at present regulated.

Yesterday I went to the registry department of the General Post Office, and inquired for a registered letter, which I had reason to expect. The Portuguese clerks (there were three) could not make head or tail of my name, even when I had written it down on a sheet of paper. At length, one, slightly better informed than the rest, got hold of it correctly, and brought over a book which I presume has the names and addresses of all the parties who have registered covers lying in the office for them. This very bright specimen of the British Government clerk promptly turned the index to the letter R, which happens to be the initial of my christian name. It was only when I took the book myself that I got to know that there was a letter, which had been in that office for five days, although every day I had either gone or sent down to the same office for it, and had each day been told that there was none. I then went round to the Poste Restante department and had to stand for exactly nineteen minutes before the Portuguese clerks inside decided to stop smoking and telling each other funny stories, and attend to their duties.

People here tell me they employ Portuguese because they are cheaper and because they don't get drunk, and neglect their duties like Britishers or Americans. I think it is about time for this sort of thing to cease. Let the office be filled by Portuguese if necessary, but make them understand that they must attend to their duties, and be able to speak and write English, which several in the registry department cannot do.—Yours, etc.,

CIVIL SERVICE.

## HOW THE PLAGUE SPREADS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Sir.—When walking along Pokfulam Road, near the forts on Thursday last with my wife we were passed by coolies carrying a dead box in which the limbs of the corpse *elevated the lid by at least three inches*, exposing the gruesome contents to view, and also by an ambulance containing a second corpse in which the curtain was only *half-drawn*, also exhibiting the body. Ahead of us were a number of school children.

The procession was in charge of a lukong, and though I am unaware whether the contents of ambulance and box were plague corpses, it is disgraceful that such burdens should be carried on public roads so exposed. If the men had died from plague then it is easy to understand why the disease spreads. If they had succumbed to other and non-infectious causes it is presumably someone's duty to see that such remains are decently covered and unobtrusively removed.

I have also passed many plague baskets and have seldom seen one that has been effectively closed.—Yours, etc.,

NEWCOMER.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1900.

## MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Sir.—Will you permit me to thank VERITAS kindly for his obliging explanation, and for the references to Shanghai papers. As I remarked in my previous letter, it is known and acknowledged that Catholic missionaries apply to authorities, native and foreign, for the redress of grievances. Nor is it a secret that local mandarins, even of the higher grades, are, in a certain sense, in dread of the missionaries. That is, they dislike nothing more than that affairs should be carried over their heads to higher mandarins, or to foreign consuls. On the other hand, it must be admitted that this salutary fear is not incompatible with a certain esteem and

friendship, sometimes evidently sincere, which the mandarins frequently manifest towards the missionaries with whom they come in contact. It must also be admitted, I believe, that missionaries may sometimes have been imposed upon by insincere neophytes, so that injustices may have been committed, in some rare cases, in the name of justice. But a whole system, or course of action, cannot be condemned on account of a few occasional abuses.

JUSTITIA.

May 24th, 1900.

## THE POST OFFICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 28th May, 1900.

Sir.—With reference to the correspondence re "Post Office" which appeared in your paper of to-day's date, over the *nom-de-plume* CIVIL SERVICE. I would ask the writer in the interest of the Service to be manly enough to disclose his name so that the necessary enquiries might be made to avoid, if what was stated is true and not greatly exaggerated, similar occurrences in the future.

I cannot, however, refrain from pointing out what is known to every officer in the Civil Service, that the proper course to be pursued was, instead of ventilating his grievances in the papers, to have made the complaint in the first instance to the P.M.G. who, I am sure, will do his utmost, as he has the power by ordinance, to punish the culprit.—I am, sir, yours etc.,

ANOTHER "CIVIL SERVICE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 28th May.

Sir.—I for one very much sympathize, indeed, with CIVIL SERVICE in the inconveniences he suffered, as ventilated in your valued paper of Monday; but would, should you kindly allow me to occupy a little space in your next issue, suggest that instead of the advice "Let the office be filled by Portuguese if necessary, but make them understand that they must attend to their duties and be able to speak and write English," it would have been better had he submitted to the Honourable the Secretary of State the suggestion that British Government European clerks' pay should be at the lowest \$60 per mensem, instead of \$80 as it is reasoning in support of this suggestion that at the latter rate intelligent clerks are nowhere obtainable.—Yours faithfully,

GENERAL CONVENIENCE.

## OLIVERS FREEHOLD AND QUEEN MINES, LIMITED.

Messrs. John D. Humphreys and Son, the general managers, have received the following report of work done in connection with Olivers Freehold Mines during the month of April, 1900:—

By referring to the accompanying drawing and Mining and Ore Transport Report, you will see clearly that most of work done has been development work and it has been impossible to keep the 20 head of the Battery going on payable ore, due to the lode in places becoming small and in other places large but of a non-payable character.

Stopes over 100 feet Level.—The three stopes above the 100 feet level produce at present but a small quantity of ore, as the lode is small and very much broken up as we are now entering the oxidized zone. The indications of being in the close proximity of a more defined chute of ore are most encouraging.

Stope No. 2 South over 150 ft. Level.—This chute of ore is going up strong and it is from this stope that the greater portion of the ore sent to the Battery has been obtained.

No. 7 Drive.—This is being driven to enable me to stope out the payable ore between this new level and the No. 4 Level.

No. 6 Level.—I regret to report that on the 26th of the month the chute of ore in this level cut out, only a few small bunches of quartz remaining in the face; these carried traces of gold by pan prospect. At the present time there is still a small vein of quartz hugging the hanging wall, prospecting traces of gold only.



**Battery.**—During the month the Battery has not been fully supplied with ore, *vide* milling and crushing returns.

Total tons crushed.....	428
Amalgam from Plates .....	205 ozs 3 dwts.
" " Pans .....	209 " 16 "
" " Boxes .....	65 " 14 "

Total Amalgam .....	470 ozs. 13 dwts.
Smelted Gold.....	152.40 ozs.

The ore yielded 7.12 dwts. per ton. Average value of Battery Tailings=1 dwt 6 grs. per ton.

**Assay Department.**—Numerous Assays have been made from different parts of the Mine besides the usual smelting of gold.

**Engineering Work.**—Very few repairs have been necessary and everything is working well.

**Dams.**—There is sufficient water to last about ten months.

G. E. MOORE,  
Manager.

Messrs John. D. Humphreys and Son also inform us that in a letter they have received from Mr. J. Whear Roberts, consulting Engineer to Olivers Freshold Mines, Limited, and Queen Mines, Limited, dated 3rd May, 1900, he writes as follows:—

#### OLIVERS FRESHOLD MINES.

On the 14th April I visited the Mount and spent two days in making a thorough inspection of the workings.

I found that development work was proceeding with the utmost expedition. We now have a staff of workmen well-trained in the handling of the machine drills, and considering the very hard nature of the ground in the Mine I am satisfied that the progress now being made will compare favourably with that being done in any other Mine in the colony.

Unfortunately, however, at all points where development was in progress the ore had become very poor in quality—the only exception being in the second series of stopes over the 150 feet Level South. The 300 ft. level, the extension of the 150 ft. Level South and the intermediate level North were all in ore which could not be classed as payable.

As the new intermediate level (No. 7) over the 300 ft. level was not far enough advanced to admit of stoping operations being started there, and as the supplies of payable ore from other parts were too limited to produce sufficient to keep the battery going full power or to cover ordinary working expenses, I was somewhat reluctantly compelled to order the dismissal of 20 men, thus bringing the working mine staff down to 56 which has been its strength for the last fortnight of the month.

The month's return, just to hand, shows a loss on mining account, and in view of this fact I have telegraphed to the Manager asking him to meet me here to-morrow to discuss matters with a view to a further reduction of the staff. In all probability we shall decide to open the payable sections for systematic stoping and meanwhile only work the Battery half time or shut it down altogether until we have enough ore accumulated for a continuous run for a few weeks.

You will note that Mr. Moore reports that the lode has disappeared entirely in the 300 ft. level South. Its disappearance is no loss. We are in hopes that the next shoot of stone which we ought soon to intersect will be of better quality.

The development work with which I propose to proceed will be: (1) Continue the 300 ft. level South; (2) Resume driving the 150 ft. level north to connect with 'B' shaft; (3) sink the shaft. We now have all the appliances necessary for the last work and tenders have been invited for alternative contracts (a) to sink 100 ft. and (b) to sink 200 ft. It is extremely desirable to sink the shaft 200 ft. so as to get into a new zone of ground, and the strong probability is that on a 200 ft. contract we shall get the work done much cheaper proportionately than we should were to limit the "sink" to 100 ft. at a time.

I purpose having the three works indicated done by contract, which is sure to lead to more speedy progress, and which will be more economical than day labour, as we shall lessen the cost of supervision, and as the men will have to supply their own explosives and stores, there will be no likelihood of extravagance or waste.

#### QUEEN MINE.

The prospects at this mine are more encouraging than they have been for a long time past. In my last I stated that we had started the drive South at the 205 feet level in a new country, in the hope that we might have a similar experience to that which we had in Olivers, in the untried southern ground. At the commencement of this work the lode was somewhat disordered, but it has got more solid as we advance, and the manager telegraphs this morning, that in the present face it is 15 inches wide and assays 9 dwts. per ton.

The bottom level has been driven north 217 feet. Payable prospects not having been discovered I have ordered the discontinuance of the work for the present, and we will now confine our attention to the southern end of the Mine.

J. WHEAR ROBERTS.

#### HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

##### "C" MACHINE GUN COMPANY.

The following is the result of the May shoot of the above company for the "Captain Potts" Cup, Gunner H. Gidley scoring his first win on this trophy. Best scores:—

	200 yds.	400 yds.	500 yds.	H'cap.	Total.
* Gunner H. Gidley	26	27	30	13	96
* Sergeant Smillie...	29	29	29	8	95
Gunner Shoolbred...	22	28	22	17	89
Bomb. Gloyd .....	24	20	22	21	87
Corpl. Sherwin .....	28	26	17	15	86
Gunner Baldwin .....	25	32	28	Scratch	85

\* Winners of Spoons.

#### THE HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

##### SHORT RANGE CUP AND SPOONS.

There were a fair number of competitors for this event on the 26th ult., but the shooting thought was very much below the average. Armr.-Sergt. Blair scored his second win with a total of 87. The Long Range Cup was won for the first time the previous Saturday by Co. Sergt.-Major Wallace, R.E., with a score of 92.

Scores.	200	500	600	H'cap.	Tl.
*G. P. Lammert ..	30	31	28	—	89
*Ar.-Sergt. Blair ..	30	33	24	—	87
*C. S. M. Wallace, R.E.	23	32	29	—	84
*J. Marshall .....	26	27	22	—	82
A. Watson .....	19	32	30	—	81
Mr. Pullen .....	21	31	29	—	81
J. Cramer, R.N. ....	21	31	28	—	80
M. S. Northcote .....	23	27	20	10	80
A. Mackenzie .....	22	31	22	—	75

\* Winners of Spoons.

#### HONGKONG.

On Sunday night, the 27th ult., an old woman residing in U Lok Lane fell down a smoke-hole and was killed.

The number of visitors to the City Hall Library last week included 311 non-Chinese and 92 Chinese; to the Museum, 153 non-Chinese and 1,905 Chinese.

On the 26th inst. Mr. J. Macdonald read an interesting paper on "Tonnage" before the members of the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders of Hongkong.

The P. and O. steamer *Coromandel*, which arrived from Shanghai on the 25th ult., was put into quarantine for 24 hours in consequence of two European members of the crew having been attacked by plague. It would seem from this that the disease was contracted somehow in the northern port, though Shanghai has so far been fortunate in escaping the disease. Her departure, therefore, was postponed until 6 p.m. on the 26th ult.

Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co., General Managers of the Indo-China S. N. Co., Ltd. inform us that they are in receipt of a telegram from the Head Office in London stating that at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders to be held on the 7th June the Directors will recommend the same dividend as last year (6 per cent. and bonus of 2 per cent.) for the year 1899, both free of income tax, and to carry forward £27,580. The balance at credit of Underwriting Account on 31st December 1899 was £161,700.

Telegraphic communication with Iloilo, Bacolod and Cebu was restored on the 29th ult.

Sanitary Inspector Mills, who is in charge of No. 5 health district, was removed to the Hospital on Monday suffering from plague. He was taken ill on the 26th ult.

At the Magistracy on the 29th ult. two cargo boatmen were charged with obstructing Sai Wo lane steps yesterday morning. They were each fined \$3, one of them being also fined \$5 for not having a license.

The Hongkong branch of the Navy League has remitted home the sum of £49 sterling in aid of those on service in South Africa or their families, being the equivalent of \$502 dollars collected from Members and Associates of the local branch of the League.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Nethersole Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

Morningside, steamer *Edinburgh* \$81.27

J. Bosshart..... 5.00

Mr. Hallifax has given his decision in the case of a boatman charged with being in illegal possession of thirteen bags of sugar, the defendant being fined \$100. An impudent attempt was made by the defendant to trick the police in this case, but Inspector Baker was too sharp for him.

Among other old residents who have left the colony were Mr. and Mrs. Warren Smith, who sailed by *Japan* on the 24th ult. Mr. Smith does not intend to retire altogether from business, but will conduct the affairs of the *Daily Press*, *Chung Ngai San Po*, and *Chronicle and Directory* from an office in the City, London.

The death was reported on the 28th ult. of "Staff-Captain" Symons, a most energetic member of the Salvation Army, which took place at the Government Civil Hospital on Friday, the deceased being buried in the Happy Valley on Saturday; and of Lau Cheong, comprador to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and a prominent member of the Chinese Commercial Community, who succumbed on the 26th ult. to an attack of plague.

At the Magistracy on the 28th ult. five men were charged with being concerned in an armed robbery at Kowloon Chai on Saturday night. They and three others, all being armed with revolvers, broke into a house, and having terrified the inmates into silence ransacked the house, ultimately decamping with money, jewelry and clothing of the value of \$867. A report was made to the police, who arrested the prisoners the same day at Lo Ko Wan with some of the stolen property in their possession. The case was adjourned.

At the offices of the Public Works Department on the 28th ult. Mr. G. J. W. King offered for public competition six lots of Crown land at Mong Kok Tsin, Kowloon. There was a fair amount of competition. Inland lot 1,076 was sold for \$10,085 (upset \$10,067); lot 1,077 was bought for \$7,650 (upset \$6,275); lots 1,078 and 1,079 were bought for \$7,260 and \$9,000 respectively (upset \$4,340 and \$4,346). Lot 1,080 fetched \$4,540 (upset \$2,706), and lot 1,081 \$5,220 (upset \$2,707). All the purchasers were Chinese.

Last week the landladies of six brothels in Third street, West Point, were brought up at the Magistracy charged with keeping brothels in a prohibited street, notice having been given them to quit by the end of April. His Worship made orders for them to quit by the first of August. Since then 26 more landladies who had gone further West returned to Third street, no doubt thinking they would be allowed to remain there until the first of August as well. At the Magistracy on the 30th ult., however, Mr. Gompertz ordered them to clear out by the first of July.

At the Magistracy on the 30th ult. a Chinaman from Macao was charged with dealing in lottery tickets. An Indian constable saw him aboard a steamer which came alongside the wharf on the evening of the 29th ult., and noticing that he carried a bundle he asked him the contents. The man replied "Nothing," and commenced to run away. The constable chased and caught him and took him to the Central Police Station, where the bundle was found to contain lottery tickets. The defendant said the tickets were not for sale in Hongkong.—A fine of \$25 was imposed.



Our late Siamese visitors, under the charge of Mr. Carter, of King's College, Bangkok, were back in Siam on the 14th inst. We are glad to be able to state that Mr. James, who was obliged to remain behind through illness, is now much better.

Owing to the presence of mind of Indian constable No. 530, a Chinaman was saved from drowning at West Point on the night of the 29th ult. In attempting to land at Jardine's wharf from a small boat the Chinaman missed his footing and fell into the water. He could not swim, but managed to keep afloat by paddling with his hands. His cries attracted the notice of the Indian constable, who forthwith took off his turban and threw the end towards the Chinaman, who grasped it and was dragged ashore. Had the Indian constable not been on the scene the man would assuredly have been drowned, as the current was strong and would soon have taken him out of reach.

On the 28th ult. a Chinese youth was arrested for stealing a jacket from a shop. When detected he threw the jacket towards a confederate and both of them ran away. The youth was chased by the shopkeeper, who caught him and handed him over to a district watchman. He was taken to the Police Station, where he was searched. Eight picklocks were found in his possession. He could give no satisfactory explanation as to how he came by them, and accordingly at the Magistracy on the 29th ult. he was not only charged with stealing the jacket but also with being a rogue and vagabond. For the first offence he was sentenced a month's imprisonment, and for the second two months' hard labour.

Among the curiosities to be seen at the Central Police Station is a little animal apparently belonging to the sloth family. As yet no one has been able to christen it definitely, and it would not be amiss if some of our local zoologists inspected it and gave it a name. It was captured in Stainton Street the other night by Detective Grant. The officer, noticing something playing about a lamp-post went nearer, thinking that some pet monkey had escaped. He had considerable difficulty in capturing it, as it climbed and ran with great rapidity. As soon as he got hold of it he found that it was not a monkey, but a little animal with a head like a bear and long claws which should enable it to climb easily.

A daring attempt was made in Queen's-road Central at about half-past seven p.m. on the 28th ult. to steal \$100 in silver from Chan Chin, a stallholder in the Western Market. The man had taken a hundred dollar note to a money-changer's in Queen's-road Central, near to the end of Pottinger street, and changed it into silver, which he carried in a bag. When returning home he was set upon by five men near the junction of Ladder-street and Queen's-road. They snatched at his bag and threw pepper into his face. He, however, managed to retain his hold on the bag and began to call out. His assailants then made off, but one of them named San Fat was caught by some people who were standing near the "Rose, Shamrock, and Thistle," and held until P. C. Brown came up. On learning what had taken place the constable took the man up to the Central Police Station. Inspector Warnock told Mr. Gompertz at the Magistracy on the 29th ult. that when he came to the Station on Monday night the complainant's eyes were inflamed and his face was covered with pepper.—When asked what he had to say the defendant said: "I was passing along Queen's road when I heard a noise and heard some one call out 'Steal things.' I saw a man running and I ran too. I was arrested. Then the constable released me, but the complainant said there were three or more men and that I was one of them. Then this constable again arrested me and took me to the Police Station. I am a coolie and was returning from my work. I saw one or two people running, so I ran too.—The complainant, on being recalled, said he was quite sure the defendant was one of the men who attacked him.—His Worship said that if there had been any previous convictions against the defendant he should have sent him to the Criminal Sessions, as these offences were getting very common in Hongkong. Under the circumstances he should sentence him to six months with hard labour.

The United States transport *Hancock*, which arrived on the 17th ult. with Judge W. H. Taft and the rest of the Philippine Commission on board, left for Manila on Friday. On the 29th ult. the Commissioners, accompanied by Consul-General Wildman, called upon H.E. Major-General Gascoigne, C.M.G., and at night they dined at the American consulate. On the 31st ult. the Commissioners and a large party of ladies and gentlemen were the guests of Mr. D. Gillies, chief manager of the Dock Company, who took them out to Mirs Bay in the tug-boat *Fame*. Taipo and other places being visited.

The *Gazette* notifies that additional information has been received from the Government of Indo-China that immigration of Asiatics from Hongkong to the ports of Indo-China is prohibited until further notice; and that the following articles of commerce are similarly interdicted:—Every kind of grain, meal or flour, and food made of dried paste or dough; also rags, drill cloth, old clothes, articles of bedding and all goods of Asiatic origin or manufacture.

The last English mail brought news to the colony of the death of Mr. Carlo Zanella, who, as recently as 1894 was the Austrian Lloyds' Agent here. Mr. Zanella first came to Hongkong in the interests of the great Trieste shipping firm in 1884, as Assistant with Mr. Oscar Bachrach. Between this date and 1894, he was Agent for his Company both in Bombay and in Singapore. He was an unobtrusive man, and endeared himself to all with whom he came in contact. He retired from the service of his Company some three or four years ago. He was a nephew of Zanella, the well-known Italian poet, and was himself of unusually wide and cultured reading. His early demise, at the age of 45, although fortified with the last rites of his church, will come as an unexpectedly severe shock to his numerous local friends and acquaintances.

One of the favourite amusements among the Japanese sailors when in port is to pick a quarrel with the Chinese with the object of giving a rehearsal in miniature of the Sino-Japanese War. Sometimes the Japanese do not come out of the fray so creditably as they did some six or seven years ago. One in particular who appeared at the Magistracy on the 30th ult. with four others for being concerned in a disturbance at Hung Hom the previous evening appeared to have been very badly mauled. One eye was almost completely closed up while his face and jacket were covered with blood. The *Nippon Maru* was in dock at Hung Hom on Tuesday evening and the sailors were strolling about the village. Sergeant Cameron met between 20 and 30 of them in Bulkeley-street, and as they were armed with sticks and seemed bent on mischief, he went aboard their boat and made a report to an officer, who came ashore with him. The Sergeant went to Hung Hom Police Station and on his returning with five constables he found the Japanese brandishing sticks and chasing the Chinese about. He arrested three of them without much trouble, but two others who were taken in hand by P. C. Devaney were inclined to be obstreperous.—P. C. Devaney informed Mr. Gompertz that at about twenty past nine p.m. on the 29th ult. he was called to Hung Hom village, where he found some 20 or 30 Japanese armed with stones and sticks striking all the Chinese they passed. He saw Sergeant Cameron arrest three of them as he did so the fourth defendant rushed towards the sergeant. Witness closed with him. The man struggled violently and he had to get assistance to take him to the Police Station. In the meantime the fifth defendant came and struck him on the arm with a piece of stick. Witness knocked the stick out of his hand. The man then drew a knife out of a sheath he was wearing and struck at him. He evaded the blow, which was received by Chinese Constable No. 155, who was stabbed in the back. Witness then broke away from the fourth defendant and closed with his assailant. The man struggled and kicked but was finally secured. An Indian Constable took the fourth defendant to the station.—Chinese Constable No. 155 also gave evidence. For being disorderly the first, second, and third defendants were each fined \$5 or 14 days and the fourth \$15 or a month. The fifth defendant was sentenced to three months hard labour for cutting and wounding the Chinese constable.

The plague cases for the week ending 26th May were 89 (45 in Victoria, 44 outside) and the deaths 82. There was one case of enteric fever in the harbour, and one case of small-pox in the town, neither fatal. From noon of the 26th ult. to noon of the 1st inst., there were 69 cases of plague and 68 deaths reported.

On the 4th inst., Whit Monday, the Hongkong Regiment will troop the colours. The ceremony will take place at 6 p.m., on the New Parade ground, and will be open to the public; in fact so much interest was taken in the last ceremony on the Queen's Birthday, that this has been specially arranged for the public to witness.

The Government Commission which to inquire as to the salaries of public servants, with a view to bringing them to a scale more in accordance with salaries paid to those engaged in the general business of the colony, is now engaged in collecting statements from the different servants as to their emoluments, duties and responsibilities, and report is expected shortly.

On receipt of the report of the capture of Pretoria. The following telegrams of congratulation were sent to Lord Roberts at Pretoria and the Secretary of State for the Colonies:—

TO LORD ROBERTS, PRETORIA.

Far Distant Hongkong tenders heartfelt congratulations to you and your Army on your entry into Pretoria.

GOVERNOR.

TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES, LONDON.

Hongkong tenders heartfelt congratulations to Her Majesty on Lord Roberts's entry into Pretoria.

GOVERNOR.

Another daring robbery has been reported to the police, the outrage being perpetrated at eight o'clock on Wednesday night, in Dock-street, Hung Hom, in the midst of the fairly thickly-populated neighbourhood. At about the time stated a rent collector was alone in his house when four or five men entered, one being armed with a sword and another with a revolver. They covered the rent collector's head with a cloth and demanded the key to his safe, threatening what they would do if it was not forthcoming. The key being produced, the safe was opened and \$200 in money and \$100 worth of jewelry stolen. After the robbers had left the affair was reported to the police who at once scoured the district but without result.

Several drowning accidents have been reported to the police recently. The other day the s.s. *Kwai Lum* dropped her propeller between Cheung Chau and Tantan, and a couple of divers were engaged to set things right. One of them went down to make fast to a rock, and came up again all right. On going down a second time, however, he kept down, and the body has not yet been recovered. On Sunday the bodies of two men who were in a junk which was capsized last week at Aberdeen were recovered and sent to the Mortuary. Two servants employed by Mr. Hughes, of Shatin, surveyor, have been drowned at Shatin. They were bathing when one of them got out of his depth. The other went to his assistance with the result that they both lost their lives.

Under the head of Revenue and Expenditure, the Registrar General says in his report for 1899:—The revenue collected during the year amounted to \$135,248.65 as against \$127,601.73 collected in 1898. Of the total increase of \$7,637.92, the sum of \$6,133.30 is derived from the Markets. The latter increase comes principally from the Central, Western and Saiying-pun Markets, and is due to the increased rent obtained from stalls, which were put up to tender on being given up by their holders. \$944.03 of the increase is due to the opening of a market at Taikoktsui. There are small increases under most of the other headings of revenue. The item "Certificates of Identity issued to Chinese proceeding to the United States of America," accounts for the principal decrease of \$1,425. This decrease was anticipated by the Acting Registrar General, Mr. Brewin, in his report for 1898. It is difficult to estimate in advance the revenue to be derived from this uncertain source, but it is not likely that there will be any decrease next year. The expenditure during the year was \$13,090.15 as compared with \$13,128 in 1898.



## MISCELLANEOUS.

On the 9th ult., Senhor Galhardo, Governor General Elect of Portuguese India and late Governor of Macao, arrived at Bombay, leaving next day.

A Penang telegram to the *Straits Times* announces the death at Taiping on the 22nd ult. of Sir Graeme Elphinstone, the well-known planter. He was 59 years of age.

The Jubilee of the C.M.S. Fuhkien Mission was celebrated at Foochow on the 13th ult. and following days, the Bishop of the Diocese being present and preaching at the British Church on the opening day.

The Osaka Local Sanitary Association held a special meeting on the 19th ult., and unanimously adopted a proposal to administer the Haffkine lymph to the whole population of the city, as part of the measures for the prevention of plague.

The Siamese Government have taken steps to do away with forced labour—a long standing evil in Siam. A beginning has been made in the north west provinces of the kingdom by passing a decree laying on a poll tax in commutation of forced labour.

We received a telegram from our Singapore correspondent on the 30 ult., stating that the *Straits Times* had been sold by public auction to the highest bidder for \$85,000. This includes the *Straits Budget*, which is the weekly summary of the *Straits Times*, and a small job-printing business attached. The profits of the business for 1899 were \$26,576, so the price for which the paper is sold may be considered cheap as at the rate of profit made on the last year's working the capital will be recovered in four years. Mr. Arnot Reid, who for some years past has so ably edited the paper, and occupied the position of part proprietor, leaves for home, and the sale of the paper was rendered necessary on the death of the other part proprietor, Mrs. Cameron. Singapore will miss Mr. Reid. From the north we also learn that Mr. J. D. Clark has floated the *Shanghai Mercury* into a public company with a capital of Tls. 70,000, only two hundred shares being placed on the market, the rest being taken up by the vendor and others.

## COMMERCIAL.

## CAMPHOR.

HONGKONG, 1st June.—There is no market and the price is going downward. Quotations for Formosa are: \$92.00 to \$93.50; sales 200 picul.

## SUGAR.

HONGKONG, 1st June.—The prices continue advancing, market being brisk. Quotations are:—  
Shekloong, No. 1, White.....\$7.75 to \$7.80 per cwt.  
do. 2, White.....7.15 to 7.20 "  
Shekloong, No. 1, Brown.....5.35 to 5.40 "  
do. 2, Brown.....5.20 to 5.25 "  
Swatow, No. 1, White.....7.80 to 7.85 "  
do. 1, White.....7.15 to 7.20 "  
Swatow, No. 1, Brown.....5.20 to 5.25 "  
do. 2, Brown.....5.10 to 5.15 "  
Foochow Sugar Candy.....11.65 to 11.70 "  
Shekloong ".....9.80 to 9.85 "

## MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Per P. & O. steamer *Bengal*, sailed on the 28th April. For Manchester:—200 bales waste silk. For London:—3 cases cigars from Manila, 500 boxes tea from Foochow, 970 boxes tea from Macao, 25 bales raw silk, 3 cases silks, 20 cases bristles, 1 case cigars, 1 case lychees, 17 cases private effects, and 6 cases sundries. For Lyon:—165 bales raw silk. For Milan:—20 bales raw silk. For Marseilles:—100 bales raw silk, and 150 bales waste silk. For Marseilles opt. Havre:—1 case feathers.

Per steamer *Alcinous*, sailed on the 15th May. For London:—100 mats, tea particulars unknowns, 3,459 bales hemp, 9 bales hemp cloth, 156 bales waste silk, 565 rolls matting, 558 bags gum, 250 cases ginger, 57 cases blackwoodware, 16 cases Chinaware, 90 cases palm leaf fans, 31 cases essential oil, 7 cases feathers, 6 cases joss sticks, 4 cases cigars, 2 cases cigars and cigarettes, 6 packages mat bags and 25 packages sundries. For London opt. Manchester:—150 bales waste silk. For London opt. Hamburg:—250 cases cassia lignea and 37 bales canes. For Manchester:—157 bales waste silk.

Per P. & O. steamer *Malacca*, sailed on the 4th May. For London:—31,497 bales hemp and 4 cases cigars from Manila, 1,173 packages tea from Foochow, 3 cases private effects and 199 boxes tea from Amoy, 920 boxes tea from Macao, 100 cases Chinaware, 32 cases blackwoodware, 1 case fans, 320 rolls mats, 1 box preserves, 1 case woodware, 7 casks empty cottles, 8 chests Persian opium, 15 cases furniture, 13 cases curios, 20 bales feathers, 20 cases star-aniseed oil, 523 cases camphor, 43 bales canes, 25 cases curios and blackwoodware, 1 case silk piece goods, and 15 cases cigars. For Manchester:—240 bales waste silk. For Bordeaux:—58 rolls mats. For Marseilles:—15 cases cassia oil, 2 cases private effects and 4 cases hair.

Per steamer *Königsberg*, sailed on the 8th May. For Havre:—1 case silks, 1 case sundries, 1 case China ink, 5 cases paper, 6 cases feathers, 23 cases shell, 44 cases Chinaware, 55 cases human hair, 128 rolls mats, 132 bales canes and 143 bales matting. For Bordeaux:—53 rolls matting. For Havre and/or Hamburg:—3 cases blackwoodware, 4 cases ylang-ylang, 8 cases Chinaware, 25 cases bristles, 50 cases feathers, 211 rolls mats, 304 rolls matting and 1,175 packages old metal. For Havre and/or Hamburg and/or London:—20 cases essential oil, 30 cases bristles, 250 bales broken cassia and 965 cases camphor. For Havre and/or Hamburg and/or London and/or Antwerp:—18 bales duck feathers. For Hamburg:—1 case private effects, 1 case sundries, 2 cases human hair, 2 cases shell, 3 cases preserves, 5 cases paper, 5 cases cigars, 9 cases Chinaware, 12 cases blackwoodware, 20 cases essential oil, 21 cases wood oil, 68 rolls matting, 189 bales feathers, 200 cases cassia buds, 238 cases camphor, 350 packages crackers, 410 bales canes and 500 bales broken cassia. For Hamburg and/or London:—200 boxes tea and 337 packages canes. For Bremen:—20 boxes bamboo baskets. For Gothenburg:—3 cases sundries and 4 cases curios. For Copenhagen:—204 cases cassia. For New York:—25 cases essential oil. For Buenos Ayres:—500 packages crackers. For Valparaiso:—4 packages rattans and 100 boxes tea.

Per steamer *Oceanien*, sailed on the 21st May. For Marseilles:—220 bales raw silk, 250 bales waste silk, 50 cases cassia, 84 rolls matting, 4 cases preserves and 24 cases silks. For Lyons:—299 bales raw silk and 3 bales waste silk. For London:—44 bales waste silk. For Manchester:—25 bales waste silk.

## OPIUM.

HONGKONG, 1st June.—Bengal.—Great excitement prevailed in the market on account of stock being short: New Patna at \$995, New Benares \$1,005, Old Patna \$1,060.

Malwa.—No change, New at \$890, Old \$920, \$950.  
Persian.—At \$900. Extra superfine quality at \$950.

## STOCK.

	300 chests.
Patna .....	240 "
Benares.....	400 "
Malwa .....	2,000 "
Persian .....	

## COURSE OF THE HONGKONG OPIUM MARKET.

DATE.	PATNA.		BENARES.		MALWA.	
	New.	Old.	New.	Old.	New.	Old.
1900.						
May 26	\$85	1,045	\$95	—	\$80	950
May 28	\$85	1,045	\$95	—	\$80	950
May 29	\$90	1,050	1,000	—	\$80	950
May 30	\$90	1,050	1,000	—	\$80	950
May 31	\$95	1,060	1,005	—	\$80	950
June 1	\$95	1,060	1,005	—	\$80	950

## RICE.

HONGKONG, 1st June.—No demands having come from the manilana the price are going downward. Quotations are:—

Saigon, Ordinary .....	\$2.80 to 2.85
" Round, Good quality .....	3.05 to 3.10
" Long .....	3.25 to 3.30
Siam, Field mill cleaned, No. 2 .....	3.10 to 3.15
" Garden, " No. 1 .....	3.25 to 3.30
" White .....	4.00 to 4.05
" Fine Cargo .....	4.20 to 4.25

## MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

HONGKONG, 1st JUNE.—Among the sales reported during the week are the following:—  
YARN AND PIECE GOODS.—Bombay Yarn:—900 bales No. 10 at \$89 to \$95, 600 bales No. 12 at

\$87 to \$97, 800 bales No. 16 at \$95 to \$102, 1,000 bales No. 20 at \$98.50 to \$103. *Grey Shirtings*.—500 pieces 10 lbs. Blue 5 Men at \$4.35, 500 pieces 10 lbs. Red 5 Men at \$3.75. *White Shirtings*.—300 pieces 3 Geese at \$5.70. *Drill*.—150 pieces 16 lbs. Large Eagle at \$6.30, 300 pieces 16 lbs. Large Eagle at \$6.30.

METALS.—Quicksilver.—30 flasks at \$173.

## COTTON YARN—

	per bale
Bombay—Nos. 10 to 20s.....	\$ 81.00 to \$108.00
English—Nos. 16 to 24.....	114.00 to 120.00
" 22 to 24.....	116.00 to 122.00
" 28 to 32.....	129.00 to 133.00
" 38 to 42, .....	147.00 to 154.00

## COTTON PIECE GOODS—

	per piece
Grey Shirtings—6 lbs.....	2.00 to 2.10
7 lbs.....	2.20 to 2.25
8.4 lbs.....	2.75 to 3.60
9 to 10 lbs.....	3.70 to 4.65
White Shirtings—54 to 56 rd.....	2.55 to 2.75
58 to 60 ".....	3.00 to 3.75
64 to 66 ".....	4.00 to 4.75
Fine .....	5.00 to 7.75
Book-folds.....	4.35 to 6.25
Victoria Lawns—12 yards .....	0.75 to 1.50
T-Cloths—6lbs. (32 in.), Ord'y.....	1.65 to 1.80
7lbs. (32 " ), ".....	1.90 to 2.10
6lbs. (32 " ), Mexs.....	1.80 to 2.00
7lbs. (32 " ), ".....	2.35 to 2.70
8 to 8.4 oz., (36 in.).....	2.70 to 3.40
Drills, English—40 yds., 14 to 16 lbs.....	4.10 to 7.00

## FANCY COTTONS—

Turkey Red Shirtings—1½ to 8 lbs.....	1.75 to 7.20
Brocades—Dyed .....	4.20 to 5.20
Chintzes—Assorted .....	0.08½ to 0.17
Velvets—Black, 22 in.....	0.26 to 0.65
Velveteens—18 in.....	0.23 to 0.28
Handkerchiefs—Imitation Silk.....	0.40 to 2.50

## WOOLLENS—

	per yard
Spanish Stripes—Sundry chops.....	1.00 to 1.75
German .....	— to —
Habit, Med., and Broad Cloths.....	1.55 to 1.75
Long Eils—Scarlet .....	6.70 to 10.30
Assorted .....	6.80 to 10.40
Camlets—Assorted .....	13.20 to 30.00
Lastings—30 yds., 31 inches, Assorted.....	13.50 to 23.00
Orleans—Plain .....	8.50 to 10.00
Blankets—8 to 12 lbs.....	4.20 to 16.00

## METALS—

	per picul
Iron—Nail Rod .....	6.00 to —
Square, Flat Round Bar (Eng.).....	5.90 to —
Swedish Bar .....	8.00 to —
Small Round Rod.....	6.75 to —
Hoop ¼ to 1½ in.....	7.25 to —
Wire 15/25 .....	9.50 to —
Old Wire Rope .....	2.50 to —
Lead, L. B. & Co. and Hole Chop.....	10.80 to —
Australian .....	10.25 to —
Yellow M'tal—Muntz 14/20 oz.....	41.00 to —
Vivian's 14/20 oz.....	40.50 to —
Elliot's 14/20 oz.....	40.50 to —
New Chop, 14/20 oz.....	— to —
Composition Nails.....	62.50 to —
Japan Copper, Slabs .....	39.50 to —
Tin .....	80.00 to —
Tin-Plates.....	8.00 to —
Steel ¼ to ½ .....	7.10 to —
SUNDRIES—	per picul
Quicksilver .....	173.50 to —
Window Glass .....	6.50 to —
Kerosene Oil .....	2.86 to —

## CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

FRIDAY, 1st June.

## EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer .....	1/11½
Bank Bills, on demand .....	1/11½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight .....	1/11½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight .....	1/11½
Credits, at 4 months' sight .....	1/11½
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight .....	2/0
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand .....	2.46½
Credits, at 4 months' sight .....	2.50½



ON GERMANY.—	
On demand .....	2.00½
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand .....	47½
Credits, 60 days' sight .....	48½
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer .....	146½
Bank, on demand .....	146½
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer .....	146½
Bank, on demand .....	146½
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank, at sight .....	71½
Private, 30 days' sight .....	72½
ON YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand .....	3½ p.c.m.
ON MANILA.—	
On demand .....	2½ p.c.m.
ON SINGAPORE.—	
On demand .....	1½ p.c.m.
ON BATAVIA.—	
On demand .....	117½
ON HAIPHONG.—	
On demand .....	3 p.c.m.
ON SAIGON.—	
On demand .....	2½ p.c.m.
ON BANGKOK.—	
On demand .....	60
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate ..	10.13
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael .....	52.75
BAR SILVER, per ox .....	27½

### JOINT STOCK SHARES.

HONGKONG, 1st June.—A fair business has been transacted during the week and rates have on most cases not only been well maintained but in some show a considerable advance. The market closes steady to strong.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have found buyers at 317 per cent. prem., (sellers at 118 failing to find a market,) and a fair number of shares have changed hands for cash, while sales at rather better than equivalent rates have been effected on time, chiefly for June and July. Market closes quiet with sellers at 31 per cent. Nationals remain unchanged with a small business.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions continue in demand without bringing any shares on the market. China Traders have changed hands at 54 and Cantons at \$130. Straits and the Northern Insurances remain without any local business and are quoted from the latest Shanghai and Singapore circulars.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkong's continue neglected with no buyers or sales to report. Chinas have changed hands to a limited extent at \$79, both stocks closing quiet at quotations.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong Canton and Macao have been negotiated at \$30½ and \$30¼, closing rather firmer at the former rate. Indos, on the publication of the chief items of the annual report, have ruled weaker and, after further sales in the early part of the week at \$91½ and \$91, gradually fell to \$89 at which rate shares changed hands over settlements. The General Managers propose, subject to audit &c., to pay a dividend of 6 per cent. and a bonus of 2 per cent. to carry forward £27,580 and to increase insurance fund by £26,200. Douglasses remain weak with sellers and no sales to report. China Manilas and China Mutuals unchanged and without business; attention is called to the quotations of the former in view of the new issue.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars continue dull and neglected with no business to report. Luzons have been placed at quotation.

MINING.—Punjoms remains very quiet with only very small sales at \$6.15. Queens have been placed at 17½ and 15 cents, Olivers at \$3¼, A and \$3 B Caledonians at 50 cents, and Raubs at \$60, \$59, and \$58. Jebebus have changed hands at \$12½, closing with sellers at that rate. Charbonnages remain out of the market.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks continue quiet with only a very small business at \$485. Kowloon Wharfs have been placed at \$96 and \$86½, closing steady at \$86½. Wanchais unchanged and still enquired for. Amoy Docks have been placed at \$20½.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands after further sales at \$126 have improved by easy stages to \$134, at which rate the market closes steady with probable further buyers. Hotels continue neglected but small sales are

reported at \$120. West Points have ruled earlier with sales and sellers at \$48½. Humphreys also are maker with sellers at 10.50 and no sales to report. Kowloon Lands unchanged and without business.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Green Islands have been placed at \$20½ ex new issue and will in future be quoted on what basis. China Borneos are enquired for at \$24 without bringing any shares on the market. Electrics have declined to \$11.85 and Dairy farms have advanced to \$8. No further business to report under this heading.

Closing quotation are as follows:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Banks—		
Hongkong & S'hai...	\$125	317 p. ct. prem. =
China & Japan, ordy.	24	21.
Do. deferred	21	25 5s.
Natl. Bank of China		
B. Shares .....	28	\$27, sales & buys.
Foun. Shares...	28	\$27, sales & buys.
Bell's Asbestos E. A...	21	\$1½, buyers
Campbell, Moore & Co.	\$10	\$18, buyers
China Prov. L. & M...	\$10	\$9.90, sellers
China Sugar .....	\$100	\$125, sellers
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo .....	Tls. 100	Tls. 65.
International .....	Tls. 100	Tls. 62½.
Laou Kung Mow .....	Tls. 100	Tls. 70.
Soychee .....	Tls. 500	Tls. 375.
Yahloong .....	Tls. 100	Tls. 57.
Hongkong .....	\$100	\$37, sellers
Dairy Farm .....	\$6	\$8, sales & buyers
Fenwick & Co., Geo...	\$25	\$48, sellers
Green Island Cement...	\$10	\$20½, sellers
H. & C. Bakery .....	\$50	\$50.
Hongkong & C. Gas ..	\$10	\$127.
Hongkong Electric {	\$10	\$11.85, sellers
H. H. L. Tramways ...	\$10	\$2.10, buyers
Hongkong Hotel .....	\$50	\$165, buyers
Hongkong Ice .....	\$25	\$166.
H. & K. Wharf & G...	\$50	\$86½.
Hongkong Rope .....	\$50	\$170.
H. & W. Dock .....	\$125	485 p. ct. prem. =
Insurance—		
Canton .....	\$50	\$130, sales & buys.
China Fire .....	\$20	\$79, sales
China Traders' .....	\$25	\$54, sales & buys.
Hongkong Fire .....	\$50	\$295, sellers
North-China .....	\$25	Tls. 165.
Straits .....	\$20	\$1.
Union .....	\$50	\$260, buyers
Yangtze .....	\$60	\$121, sellers
Land and Building—		
Hongkong Land Inv.	\$50	\$134, buyers
Humphreys Estate...	\$10	\$10½, sellers
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$25½, sellers
West Point Building	\$50	\$48, sellers
Luzons Sugar .....	\$100	\$36, sales
Mining—		
Charbonnages .....	Fcs. 250	\$300, sellers
Gt. Estn. & C'donian	\$3	50 cts., sales
Do. Preference ...	\$1	40 cts.
Jebebu .....	\$5	\$12½, sales & sells.
Queen's Mines Ld...	25c.	20 cts., sellers
Olivers Mines, A...	\$5	\$3½.
Do. B...	\$4½	\$3.
Punjom .....	\$7	\$6.15, sellers
Do. Preference...	\$1	\$1.30.
Raubs .....	16s. 10d.	\$58.
New Amoy Dock .....	\$6½	\$21, buyers
Steamship Coys.—		
China and Manila ...	\$50	{ \$100, o.c., n. issue
China Mutual Pref.	£10	{ \$60, o.c., n. issue
China Ordinary .....	£10	{ \$17, new issue
Do. .....	25	£5, 5s., buyers
Douglas Steamship	\$50	\$48½, sellers
H., Canton and M...	\$15	\$30½, buyers
Indo-China S. N. ...	£10	\$89, sellers
Shell Transport and	£100	\$300, buyers
Trading Co. ....		
Star Ferry .....	\$10	\$18, sales & buys.
Tebrau Planting Co...	\$5	\$5, sellers
Do. .....	\$3	\$3.
United Asbestos .....	\$4	\$8.
Do. .....	\$10	\$11, buyers
Wanchai Warehouse...	\$37½	\$54, buyers
Watkins, Ld. ....	\$10	\$10½, sellers
Watson & Co., A. S. ...	\$10	\$16, sellers

J. Y. V. VERNON, Broker.

### VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR LONDON.—Ballaarat (str.), Socotra (str.), Patroclus (str.), Agamemnon (str.), Antenor (str.), Benlarig (str.), Awa Maru (str.).  
FOR Marseilles.—Salazie (str.), Awa Maru (str.), Malaya (str.).

FOR BREMEN.—Sachsen (str.).  
FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—Diomed (str.).  
FOR HAVRE AND HAMBURG.—Friesberg (str.), Wittenberg (str.), Sarnia (str.), Sambia (str.).  
FOR TRIESTE.—Gisela (str.).  
FOR VICTORIA, B.C.—Goodwin (str.), Riojun Maru (str.).  
FOR VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI.—Empress of China (str.).  
FOR PORTLAND, O.—Braemar (str.).  
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—Coptic (str.), Nippon Maru (str.), City of Rio de Janeiro (str.).  
FOR NEW YORK.—Albenga (str.), Armenia (str.), Sikh (str.).  
FOR SAN DIEGO AND KOBE.—Belgian King (str.).  
FOR AUSTRALIA.—Taiyuan (str.), Airlie (str.).  
FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.—Kumsang (str.).  
FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND COLOMBO.—India (str.).

### SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

May—  
ARRIVALS.  
25, Chowfa, British str., from Bangkok.  
25, Pakhoi, British str., from Tongku.  
26, Benalder, British str., from Singapore.  
26, Hanoi, French str., from Haiphong.  
26, Feiching, Chinese str., from Chinkiang.  
26, Loongmoon, German str., from Shanghai.  
26, Kansu, British str., from Canton.  
26, Menmuir, British str., from Manila.  
26, Hancock, Amr. troopship, from S. F. cisco.  
26, Anping Maru, Jap. str., from Taiwanfoo.  
26, Formosa, British str., from Swatow.  
26, Phranang, British str., from Bangkok.  
26, Tategami Maru, Jap. str., from Moji.  
26, Decima, German str., from Canton.  
27, Trym, Norwegian str., from Canton.  
27, Airlie, British str., from Kobe.  
27, Hailan, French str., from Pakhoi.  
27, Hailoong, British str., from Tamsui.  
27, Mikawa Maru, Jap. str., from Amoy.  
28, Kwangse, British str., from Canton.  
28, Kwangping, Chinese str., from Tientsin.  
28, Hating, French str., from Pakhoi.  
28, Clara, German str., from Haiphong.  
28, Else, German str., from Chefoo.  
28, Mazagon, British str., from London.  
28, Fooksang, British str., from Canton.  
28, Hamburg, German str., from Shanghai.  
29, Nanyang, German str., from Sourabaya.  
29, Tritos, German str., from Saigon.  
29, Australian, British str., from Sydney.  
29, Haiching, British str., from Coast Ports.  
29, Linnet, British gun-vessel, from Singapore.  
29, Bellerophon, British str., from Straits.  
29, Changsha, British str., from Sydney.  
29, Oldenberg, German str., from Hamburg.  
29, Sungkiang, British str., from Manila.  
30, Meefoo, Chinese str., from Shanghai.  
30, Riojun Maru, Japanese str., from Seattle.  
30, Kachidate Maru, Jap. str., from Moji.  
30, Empress of China, Brit. str., from Vancouver.  
30, Formosa, British str., from Swatow.  
30, Hakata Maru, Japanese str., from Moji.  
30, Wingsang, British str., from Shanghai.  
30, Undaunted, British cr., from Weihaiwei.  
30, Eskdale, British str., from Moji.  
30, Tamsui Maru, Jap. str., from Tamsui.  
30, Zafro, Amr. supply ship, from Nagasaki.  
31, Anna, Austrian str., from Canton.  
31, Hermes, Norwegian str., from Canton.  
31, Feiching, Chinese str., from Canton.  
31, Shantung, German str., from Wuhu.  
31, Machew, British str., from Bangkok.  
31, Patroclus, British str., from Shanghai.  
31, Hongkong, French str., from Haiphong.  
31, Oregon, Amr. battleship, from Nagasaki.  
31, Chwnshan, British str., from Saigon.  
31, Hikosan Maru, Jap. str., from Kutchinotau.  
31, Malaya, Russian str., from Moji.

June—  
1, Liv, Norwegian str., from Manila.  
1, Zweena, British str., from Saigon.  
1, Hailoong, British str., from Swatow.  
1, Canton, British str., from Wuhu.  
1, Afghanistan, British str., from New York.  
1, Freiburg, German str., from Hamburg.  
1, Hunan, British str., from Canton.  
1, Kalgan, British str., from Canton.  
May—  
DEPARTURES.  
25, Kasuga Maru, Jap. str., for Sydney.  
26, Taksang, British str., for Canton.



26, Apenrade, German str., for Haiphong.  
 26, Ulysses, British str., for Port Arthur.  
 26, Clyde, British str., for Shanghai.  
 26, Idomeneus, British str., for Liverpool.  
 26, Haimun, British str., for Amoy.  
 26, Drummond, British str., for Shanghai.  
 26, Futami Maru, Jap. str., for Nagasaki.  
 26, Loongmoon, German str., for Canton.  
 26, Feiching, British str., for Canton.  
 26, Lightning, British str., for Calcutta.  
 26, Trocas, British str., for Saigon.  
 26, Onsang, British str., for Singapore.  
 26, Emma Luyken, Ger. str., for Newchwang.  
 26, Rosetta, British str., for Yokohama.  
 26, Coromandel, British str., for Europe.  
 27, Maidzuru Maru, Jap. str., for Swatow.  
 26, Brooklyn, Amr. flagship, for Manila.  
 27, Kansu, British str., for Swatow.  
 27, Fausang, British str., for Hongay.  
 27, Thales, British str., for Swatow.  
 28, Taiwan Maru, Jap. str., for Moji.  
 28, Kwangse, British str., for Shanghai.  
 28, Decima, German str., for Chefoo.  
 28, Hanoi, French str., for Haiphong.  
 28, Formosa, British str., for Swatow.  
 28, Sultan V. Langkat, British str., for S'pore.  
 29, Trym, Norwegian str., for Chefoo.  
 29, Kwangping, Chinese str., for Canton.  
 29, Else, German str., for Canton.  
 29, Fooksang, British str., for Wuhu.  
 29, Hue, French str., for Haiphong.  
 29, Geo. T. Hay, British ship, for New York.  
 30, Hamburg, German str., for Europe.  
 30, Anping Maru, Jap. str., for Swatow.  
 30, Rossall, British str., for Manila.  
 30, Benalder, British str., for Nagasaki.  
 30, Hailan, French str., for Hoihow.  
 30, Ayr, British str., for Kutchinotzu.  
 30, Meefoo, Chinese str., for Canton.  
 30, Hailoong, British str., for Swatow.  
 30, Hating, French str., for Haiphong.  
 30, Tategami Maru, Jap. str., for Nagasaki.  
 30, Mikawa Maru, Jap. str., for Shanghai.  
 31, Oldenberg, German str., for Shanghai.  
 31, Clara, German str., for Hoihow.  
 31, Wingsang, British str., for Canton.  
 31, Bellerophon, British str., for Amoy.  
 31, Guthrie, British str., for Nagasaki.  
 31, Hermes, Norwegian str., for Hongay.

June—  
 1, Hancock, Amr. troopship, for Manila.  
 1, Zafiro, Amr. supply ship, for Manila.  
 1, Loongmoon, German str., for Shanghai.  
 1, Haiching, British str., for Swatow.  
 1, Whampoa, British str., for Shanghai.  
 1, Patroclus, British str., for Shanghai.  
 1, Hakata Maru, Jap. str., for London.  
 1, Shantung, German str., for Canton.  
 1, Feiching, Chinese str., for Shanghai.  
 1, Taitos, German str., for Saigon.  
 1, Menmuir, British str., for Manila.  
 1, Phranang, British str., for Bangkok.

## PASSENGERS LIST.

## ARRIVED.

Per *Taksang*, from Wuhu, Mr. W. K. Bull.  
 Per *Nippon Maru*, from San Francisco, &c., Mr. W. F. Aldrick, Mr. F. Grey, Mrs. M. J. Stratford, Messrs. M. Stemple, Primrose, F. W. Perkins, O. Sasano, S. Togo, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Wade, Capt. and Mrs. Tomioko and child.  
 Per *Coromandel*, from Shanghai, for Hongkong, Mr. C. H. Paquet, Miss Wallace, Mr. J. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. McGill, Mr. H. Fernandes; for Bombay, Mr. E. Ormiston; for Marseilles, Mr. S. W. Cartwright; for London, Mr. and Mrs. Graham, Mr. L. Plummer, Miss Cream, Mrs. Helgensen and infant and Mr. J. Burt.  
 Per *Clyde*, for Hongkong, from London, Rev. T. Wright, Mr. J. Davis; from Bombay, Mr. H. M. Mehta and Mr. C. S. Abdoolally; from Singapore, Messrs. Wright, Fred. Mukhausen and J. Hughson; for Shanghai, from London, Mr. C. Cheesman, Miss G. M. Hill, Miss M. A. Smith, Messrs. K. J. McEwen, T. W. Browne, James Dee, M. Kingston, P. McQuellan, M. Fitzgibbons, G. Moonan, T. Roche, J. Toole and F. Langton; from Marseilles, Mr. D. C. Dick; from Bombay, Mrs. Moses, two children and nurse; for Yokohama, from London, Miss Splittgerber.  
 Per *Choufa*, from Bangkok, Mr. Hock and 100 Chinese.  
 Per *Airlie*, from Kobe, &c., Mr. Young.  
 Per *Mikawa Maru*, from Amoy, Messrs. G. W. Person and B. Twyman.

Per *Hailoong*, from Tamsui, &c., Messrs. Carty and Strauss.

Per *Menmuir*, from Manila, Comdr. Roper, U.S.N., Capt. Byson, U.S.A., Capt. Walker, U.S.M., Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Nason, Mrs. Henderson, Miss A. Aullano, Miss R. Aullano, Mr. Aullano and son, Capt. Raymond, Miss R. Parde, Miss R. Bomfani, Miss S. Racimo, Mr. Lohman, Miss Zimmerman, Mr. Playfair, Mr. and Mrs. Green, Miss Green, Master Monui, Mr. J. Males and son, Messrs. C. Robertson, J. Gahan, J. Burke, J. W. Bernard, R. Lambert, W. E. Olues, M. Brionis, Coraco de Silva, A. Reymundo, H. Morton, A. Sorenson, W. Stephenson, G. S. Nave, G. Robert, J. Ellis, J. Miller and O'Brien.

Per *Hamburg*, from Shanghai, Mr. E. Drummond, Mr. J. Fraser, Mrs. McCandless, Messrs. A. Rouffart, Hsin Cheon Yen and Wm. M. Carrier.

Per *Australian*, from Sydney, &c., Mr. and Mrs. E. Truby Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Ben and infant, Miss Braybrooke, Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Heitor, Mrs. Elvain, Mr. A. E. Jolly, Mr. A. McKillop, Rev. Antonio, Rev. Yacintho, Rev. Francisco, Mr. Oliffe, Mrs. Hangen and child, Mr. and Mrs. Quin Chew and three children, and Mrs. Leong She.

Per *Haiching*, from Coast Ports, Mrs. Andrews and child.

Per *Changsha*, from Sydney, &c., Mr. and Mrs. Croft, Mr. and Mrs. Shiels, Miss Wotherpoon, Mrs. Mollev, Messrs. Crombs, Spratt, Fernandez and Camner.

Per *Sungkiang*, from Manila, Mr. Y. Koike, Mr. Antonio Fernandez and servant, Mrs. F. Bellosillo, child, baby and two servants, Messrs. Felix Mafori, Jas. Hokers, E. J. Jackson, John M. Paul, Jas. J. Hall, Chas. Cunningham, J. Steward, and 124 Chinese.

Per *Oldenburg*, for Hongkong, from Penang, Mr. H. Oppenheim; from Singapore, Messrs. W. C. Mitchell, W. F. Donaldson, A. Flegel, laub and Consul Thio Jiamo Siat; from Bremen, Messrs. Rud. Tiefermann and Georg Ludwig; from Singapore, Messrs. E. W. Schneider, Nitge, J. Brega and R. Kerckhoven; from Colombo, Messrs. Sternberg and Liese Bondorf; from Penang, Messrs. Tan Loh Choo and Chin Phoyay; from Singapore, Messrs. L. Gazzati, Ling Po and James Steward.

Per *Riojun Maru*, from Seattle, Mrs. Coramarton.

Per *Empress of China*, from Vancouver, Mr. H. A. Bilden, Mrs. G. F. Bailey, Messrs. J. W. Ganong, J. Burns, W. Whyte and W. H. Culver; from Yokohama, Mrs. Yoshida, Prof. E. H. Sharpe, Messrs. R. L. Hubbard and H. Gillard, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Bertie; from Kobe, Miss Mellin; from Nagasaki, Mrs. J. W. Sears; from Shanghai, Mr. M. B. Cohen, Mrs. C. W. Dickson, Mr. A. G. Morris, Capt. Tillett, Mr. Wittmus and Mrs. Keswick.

Per *Formosa*, from Swatow, Mr. Arlt.  
 Per *Macher*, from Koh-si-chang, Messrs. Gente, Munger and 120 Chinese.

## DEPARTED.

Per *Japan*, for London, from Hongkong, Mr. P. Wheeler, R.N., Lieut. Edward Kelly, R.N., Mr. John W. Ham, R.N., Dr. Wales, Mr. and Mrs. Warren Smith, Hon. Mrs. H. de Souza Fernandes, Mrs. Kershaw, Mrs. Miss and Master Burnie, Mrs. Launder and infant and paid off Crews of H.M.S. *Whiting* and *Fame*; from Shanghai, Mr. A. Sinclair, Mr. and Mrs. Kenny and family; from Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. Sanders, Miss Thelluson and Mr. R. Denning.

Per *Clyde*, for Shanghai, from Hongkong, Capt. Ritter von Lummer, Madam Antonio Pandreb, Miss Marsh Gray, Mrs. Mackenzie, Messrs. D. W. Gilmour, A. de Wittemberski, Louis Leins, F. D. Barretto, John T. Wright, Henri Bleton and C. Walde; for Shanghai, from London, Misses G. M. Hill, M. A. and Smith, Messrs. C. Cheesman, K. J. McEwen, T. W. Browne, James Dee, M. Kingston, P. McQuella, M. Fitzgibbons, G. Moonan, T. Roche, J. Toole, F. Langton and H. Snow; from Marseilles, Mr. D. C. Dick; from Bombay, Mrs. Moses and family.

Per *Coromandel*, from Hongkong for London, Mr. J. Williamson; for Bombay, Mr. Elias Joona; for Colombo, Mrs. Reynolds, Miss Throckmorton, Miss Rush, Dr. Jose Pinto Novaes; from Shanghai for London, Mr. and Mrs. Graham and infant, Mr. L. Plummer, Miss

Cream, Mrs. Helgensen and infant, and Mr. J. Burt; for Marseilles, Mr. S. W. Cartwright, for Bombay, Mr. E. Ormiston; from Yokohama for London, Mr. F. Elmore, two Misses Hutton; for Marseilles, Mr. H. Barreto, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Laroche.

Per *Rosetta*, for Kobe, from Hongkong, Dr. H. D. and Rev. E. Mellis, Miss Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. San Ming; for Yokohama, Mr. Patrick S. Leckie; for Yokohama, from London, Miss Splittgerber; from Venice, Mr. N. Hill.

Per *Kasuga Maru*, for Manila, Mrs. W. T. Messer, Miss Messer, Miss Crann, Messrs. D. J. Launder, Mathen Gutierrez, Marianno de Leon, M. Manalo, S. Cardo, V. Kioque, Luiz Alonso, R. Kawachi and F. Kahukin; for Townsville, Mr. and Mrs. E. Walker; for Brisbane, Messrs. M. Ramsay and H. W. Taylor; for Sydney, Messrs. I. Inouye, Yasuda, P. S. Sargood, K. Maima and S. Okumura; for Melbourne, Miss Wallace, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Hacker and Mr. O. Takahashi.

Per *Futami Maru*, for Nagasaki, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Ferris and Miss L. J. Wodehouse; for Kobe, Mr. Mrs. and Master Armytage, Miss Henningham, Mrs. Mattock and two children, Messrs. R. Saji and K. Gohara; for Yokohama, Col. and Mrs. J. H. Smith, Miss A. Gaik, Miss J. H. Vindin, Miss Ethel Elwin, Miss Elwin, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Eastwood, Mrs. M. H. Kennedy, Messrs. E. A. Trigg, Francis Trigg, M. Brocer, C. Yamakawa, Arrow Smith, Rev. Percy Wise, Rev. Father Moore, Messrs. Lister, Emilio Mova, M. Arios, Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Campbell and infant, Messrs. A. Santos, Wm. McGill and Abe.

Per *Hamburg*, from Japan, for Singapore, Mrs. Mesugi; for Penang, Mr. L. Terkeltoba; for Genoa, Messrs. F. R. Bleifuss, F. Bleifuss, R. Becker and E. Wismer, Mr. and Mrs. Hansard; for Southampton, Messrs. S. Hori, Y. Mayeda, Y. Sugri, Y. Matsumoto, T. Takagi, K. Murakami, T. Tanabe, M. Kano, F. Hayami, Y. Inouye, C. C. Capell, Mr. and Mrs. Stevens; for Hamburg, Mrs. Larssen and Capt. L. Rubarth; from Shanghai, for Singapore, Mr. F. Pellitzer; for Port Said, Messrs. P. Stenz and P. Erlmann; for Naples, Miss M. Spuria; for Genoa, Messrs. E. Datema, M. Krieg, J. F. Schönicke, J. Schmidt, Mr., Mrs. and Master J. A. Van Aest; for Antwerp, Mr. G. Schepens; for London, Messrs. T. Key and J. H. Constantine, Mr. and Mrs. James May and children, Mr. and Mrs. Mackay, Mrs. Webster, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bousey and children; for Hamburg, Mr. Kind, Mr. G. Rosenbaum, Mr. and Mrs. C. Walter and children; from Hongkong, for Singapore, Messrs. M. Koppel, J. F. Borrowdale, Mrs. and Miss Friedmann, Mr. and Mrs. Males and child; for Colombo, Mr. T. Doolan, Misses Hutton (2); for Port Said, Mr. J. Mussett; for Snez, Mr. A. Abraham; for Naples, Mr. and Mrs. J. Vano, Messrs. C. Vano and P. Vano; for Genoa, Mr. and Mrs. Green, Messrs. F. A. Wendt, F. H. Eldridge, Leuschner and family, Mr. and Mrs. G. Tuason, Misses A. Tuason, C. Tuason, A. M. E. Tuason, Messrs. J. M. Tuason, G. J. M. Tuason, J. Tuason, Master J. Tuason, Mr. M. N. Tuason, Mr. and Mrs. F. Lichanco, Messrs. F. Schwarzkopf and J. Barreto; for Southampton, Messrs. A. Seth and D. Beswick; for London, Messrs. H. Waghorn, F. Gray, R. Withevell, P. Hardmann, Miss M. Alleyne, Mrs. Wilkie; for Antwerp, Mr. C. Black; for Hamburg, Messrs. C. M. Andersen, J. Hjelksen, W. Fackel, W. Langemann and K. Henriksen, Mrs. H. Ehmer and child.

Per *Oldenburg*, for Shanghai, from Bremen, Messrs. E. Pruss, A. Schultze and H. Seng; from Antwerp, Mrs. C. C. G. Kultau; from Southampton, Mr. Geo. W. Peacock; from Genoa, Messrs. G. Axt, Favorke, H. Tsugar, C. Ahrendt, A. Kriese; from Singapore, Messrs. W. Alessandra, L. Bolano and Losnow; from Hongkong, Messrs. F. S. Jacott, J. Stewart, M. Smolik and C. Schlesenger; for Nagasaki, from Genoa, Mr. Schmelzer; from Colombo, Mr. A. D. Stephen; from Hongkong, Mr. J. H. Donnenberg; for Yokohama, from Bremen, Capt. C. Olsen; from Antwerp, Mr. A. Hohnholz; from Southampton, Miss Dawbarn; from Singapore, Mr. Hasse; from Hongkong, Mr. P. Rickmers.

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